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SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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NGUYEN CO THACH DISCUSSES VIETNAMESE RELATIONS WITH ASEAN COUNTRIES

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 1 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Report on Interview with Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese Minister of Foreign Affairs, with MERDEKA correspondent: "Indochina-ASEAN Relations Improving"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Jakarta, Sunday [31 October]--Relations between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries are far better than they were prior to 1975, although difficulties are still experienced as a result of the hegemonic policies of the PRC which seek to trick the ASEAN countries into opposing the Indochinese countries.

Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs, who made this statement exclusively to MERDEKA, pointed out that in the 1960's and at the beginning of the 1970's ASEAN, with the exception of Indonesia, took part in the aggressive war carried out by the United States to oppress the Indochinese people.

Answering a question from MERDEKA about the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, Nguyen Co Thach declared that never in the history of Vietnam has it sent troops to carry out an invasion and enter the territory of its neighbors in Southeast Asia. Indeed, according to him, the reverse has been the case. Vietnam and other countries in Indochina have always experienced invasions from their near neighbors.

Nguyen Co Thach said: "Some of our neighbors have allowed imperialist and reactionary forces to use their territory as military bases and have even taken part in their aggressive war to oppress the Indochinese people."

He recalled that during the past 40 years Vietnam on 3 occasions has sent its army into Kampuchea to fight beside the Kampuchea people in opposing their old enemies and defending their respective independence.

The first time that Vietnam sent its army into Kampuchea was when the war against the French was going on; the second time was during the war against America; and the third time was in order to prevent a danger emerging from China.

Based on this policy aimed at achieving peace and peaceful coexistence, Vietnam has more than once proposed signing a treaty of nonaggression with Thailand. However, Thailand has refused on the grounds that it did not feel there was a threat to its national security.

Nguyen Co Thach explained that during the past 40 years the 3 groups of people in Indochina have been victims of aggressive war carried on by French colonialism, American imperialism, and the advocates of Asian hegemony. In order to cover up their aggressive actions, the aggressors have always used the slogan that they were fighting against communist aggressors.

The Vietnamese foreign minister then went on to say that many groups in the ASEAN countries at present are aware that what is called the Kampuchean question is really nothing else than a conflict between the Indochinese countries and the PRC, whose policy is to extend its hegemony to Indochina and not a conflict of the Indochinese states with the ASEAN states.

In another part of the interview with MERDEKA Nguyen Co Thach said that Vietnam welcomed the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC, because the policy of Vietnam is directed at the achievement of peaceful coexistence with all countries in the world. He said that this policy will contribute to the achievement of world peace.

He said that, "no form of confrontation is ever in accordance with the wishes of the people. We have always tried to achieve normalization in our relations with China. We are an independent country. The Soviet Union has always valued and supported our independent policy, which is not based on relations with other countries."

Nguyen Co Thach said that with regard to the MIA question (Americans missing in action at the time they were serving in Vietnam--Editor) this is a question of humanity. According to him, Vietnamese policy is to try as best it can to find information regarding the MIAs and return their remains and thus reduce the sufferings of their relatives.

He said that the normalization of relations between Vietnam and the United States would be very useful to the two countries and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. He stated: "We present no conditions for a normalization of relations with the United States."

Nguyen Co Thach also admitted that there are several obstacles to the development of relations between Vietnam and Indonesia and the ASEAN countries as a whole. However, according to him, it must be recalled that the obstacles result from the efforts of a foreign power. There is no conflict of national interest between Vietnam and Indonesia.

Nguyen Co Thach said: "We feel that if the two sides bring forward for discussion the ideals which they have long held, including peace and stability in Southeast Asia, as well as respecting the proper interests of each side and the principle of equality and preventing external interference, we will be able to overcome all of these obstacles."

In answer to a question from MERDEKA as to how to move forward with the joint Soeharto-Pham Van Dong statement, he said that the joint statement is still respected by both sides and that the current difficulties which have emerged are only temporary in character. He said: "We hope that the resolution of the dispute which has involved delimitation of the continental shelf between the two countries will quickly be achieved, based on the proper interests of both sides."

Regarding discussions with Minister of Trade and Cooperatives Radius Prawiro, the Vietnamese foreign minister pictured them as very useful.

Vietnam intends to import textiles and urea fertilizer from Indonesia. Beside that Vietnam wants to export phosphate and cement to Indonesia after 1984. At present Vietnam is not yet able to export the two commodities to Indonesia because it is still bound by contracts with other countries.

Vietnamese textile needs per year amount to 50 million meters, and part of this is imported from India, while previously it was imported from the PRC and the Soviet Union.

Concluding his interview with MERDEKA, Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach said that an invitation to visit Vietnam was accepted by President Soeharto some time ago. The timing of the visit will be arranged through diplomatic channels.

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CSO: 4213/21

INCREASED COOPERATION IN TRADE RELATIONS WITH EAST GERMANY SEEN

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 1 Nov 82 p 8

[Excerpts] Trade relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Indonesia have extended for a long period of time. The Madukismo sugar mill in Yogyakarta, the Palembang spinning mill, and the printing equipment belonging to the State Printing Plant are concrete forms of the cooperation between the two countries.

In order to increase cooperation in the economic field, Indonesia has participated in the Leipzig Fair since 1975, although in some years it has been absent from the fair.

As far as the German Democratic Republic itself is concerned, the effort to expand economic relations can be seen in its participation in Jakarta Week [Pekan Raya Jakarta] some time ago in 1982, and holding a symposium and sending a trade and economic mission to Indonesia not long ago.

The Indonesian ambassador to the German Democratic Republic, Kris Noermattias, said that with Indonesia's participation in the Leipzig Fair this has made Indonesian products known, not only in the eyes of businessmen of the German Democratic Republic but also to businessmen from Western countries, the socialist bloc, and those from other developing countries.

Goods made by the German Democratic Republic [GDR] have been well-known for a long time in Indonesia. However, to ensure that products "made in the GDR" are better known in Indonesia, the GDR will continue to participate in every specialized exhibition held in Indonesia.

The GDR imports rubber, tobacco, and spices from Indonesia and is considering the purchase of tin. The GDR has made an initial importation of 500 tons of Indonesian coffee. And according to Battjik Hamzah, economic counselor in the Indonesian Embassy in Berlin, this amount will continue to be increased.

The GDR has not only offered to the developing countries goods which are already well-known throughout the world but also a package of education and training for student administrators who will handle a project which is purchased. In this way, according to the director general of the GDR Ministry for Foreign Trade, H. Marx, the question of the transfer of technology can be handled at the same time.

Speaking of quality, H. Marx gave an example of a project in Indonesia, the Madukismo sugar mill near Yogyakarta. After 25 years in operation and still working at present, the factory has never needed to send out for spare parts. Another example which he gave refers to those who frequently travel by rail from Jakarta to Surabaya. They will be satisfied with the "Bima" train, as the chassis for the cars on the "Bima" train were also products of the GDR.

The equipment for the planetarium and the observatory at Lembang [West Java] are also products of the GDR, manufactured at the world-renowned Carl Zeiss optical equipment factory at Jena.

During the 1960's, on the streets of Jakarta and several other cities in Indonesia one frequently saw Robur brand city buses, although only a few of them are still operating. These vehicles were also products of the GDR.

According to Hartmut Voigt, managing director of Transportmaschinen Export-Import, which produces these buses, his company had previously cooperated in production with Immers Motors in Jakarta. He added that his company also produces many types of vehicles in the two to five-ton range which would be suitable for Indonesia, including street-sweeping trucks, firetrucks, buses for transporting employees, and vehicles for the transportation of troops which can also be used to carry water or as mobile workshops. Hartmut Voigt added that all purchases of these vehicles include education and training courses for those who will operate, maintain, or repair them.

Electric generators made in the GDR in both the smallest and largest sizes are much in use in Indonesia. All of these generators use oil as a fuel. To overcome the energy crisis, a generator is being developed, using "rice straw" as a fuel. After the generator using "rice straw" as a fuel is fully tested and is a success, this generator will then be marketed, particularly in the countries which grow rice or whose principal food is rice. In the developing countries rice straw at this point is not very useful and even presents a disposal problem. With the electric generator which uses rice straw as a fuel, it is hoped that the question of saving energy can be resolved.

Two Directions

To ensure there is a two-way movement of trade, that is, both imports and exports between the GDR and Indonesia, both the director general in the GDR Ministry for Foreign Trade, Horst Marx, and Dr Otto Weitkus, the president of the GDR Chamber of Foreign Trade, consider that it is necessary to establish contacts both at the government level, as well as in the private sector. For that reason the GDR will continue to follow all developments involving trade fairs with Indonesia and will make contact with the private sector, through such bodies as the KADIN [Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry], said Dr Otto Weitkus.

In view of the "Counter Purchase" policy being carried out by the Indonesian Government, the possibilities for exports from Indonesia to the GDR will increase, especially if there is an upgrading or rehabilitation of the Palembang Spinning Mill and the Madukismo sugar mill.

Battjik Hamzah, economic counselor of the Indonesian Embassy in Berlin, is strongly convinced that Indonesian exports to the GDR will increase. He states that an effort will be made to export Indonesian coffee to the GDR, as coffee production has been expanding. Up to now the GDR has imported coffee from Brazil and several other Latin American countries.

Other commodities such as tin are still in the discussion phase. Tobacco has begun to be exported from Indonesia to the GDR, although the quantities involved to date have been relatively small.

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CSO: 4213/21

DOMESTIC, FOREIGN INVESTMENT SOUGHT FOR BATAM ISLAND

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 12 Nov 82 p 2

[Article: "Batam Is Being Promoted Vigorously"]

[Excerpts] Vigorous promotion of Batam Island has been underway since Sunday [10 November] to attract Indonesian or foreign investment because 70 percent of the construction of the basic or macroinfrastructure has been completed to develop the island as an industrial region, including a bonded warehouse system (warehouses in which goods can be kept without going through customs). All of the basic infrastructure is to be completed by the end of 1983.

Prof Dr Eng B.J. Habibie, state minister for research and technology concurrently chairman of the Batam Island Development Authority, came to Batam Island for this purpose on Sunday and to observe the latest developments.

Several leading figures from the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) were included in the ministerial party consisting of officials from various agencies as well as Singapore and Indonesian newsmen. On Monday Minister Habibie was in Singapore to promote Batam Island to the international KADIN with headquarters in Singapore. On Tuesday the Batam Island Development Authority chairman met with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

The development of Batam Island by the Batam Island Industrial Region Development Authority has cost 71 billion rupiahs to date. This covers 70 percent of the basic infrastructure needed for Batam Island.

Basic infrastructure, construction of which is now completed or will be completed soon, includes an airfield, primary roads around the island, supply of potable water, port construction, supply of electricity, telecommunications equipment, and construction of the industrial region.

Work is almost completed now on the airfield, and Fokker 28's as well as DC-9's will be able to land at the field located in Batu Besar near the east coast by the end of 1982. The runway will be extended to 2,500 meters by March 1983 to accommodate Airbuses and Boeing 747's.

An electric power station with a designed capacity of 25 MW will be ready by the end of 1983. At this time only 7.5 MW are available in Batu Ampar, 2 MW in Sekupang, 1.25 MW in Kabil, and 1 MW scattered throughout a number of areas of Batam Island. Natural gas and coal are also planned to be used as sources of energy.

A pipeline possibly may be used to deliver natural gas from Natuna Island via Batam Island to meet the energy requirements of the Duri oilfield in Sumatra. Moreover there is some chance that Singapore can also use this natural gas. The use of coal as an energy source has also been studied by the Broken Hill Company of Australia which will build a coal center in Kabil. Some of the coal is to be used to supply energy for Batam Island.

Port facilities are to be build in Batu Ampar, Sekupang, and Kabil on the east coast of Batam Island. Kabil port, which stretches along 7 kilometers, will handle oceangoing vessels and has a designed capacity of 100,000 tons and over. A feasibility study on the construction of this ocean port has been prepared by a port construction consortium of Dutch companies.

Batu Ampar port now is capable of only handling ships up to 3,000 dwt. It will be developed to handle ships up to 10,000 dwt. While Sekupang port, which now is capable of handling ships up to 3,000 dwt, will also be developed to handle ships up to 6,000 dwt.

With regard to telecommunications facilities, construction is underway for telephone, telex, and television facilities. By March 1983 direct connections will be available for international telephone service. Telex communication is already available throughout the world. Television viewers on Batam Island can now watch Indonesian, Singapore, and Batam programs.

Concerning water requirements, the Baloi River can now provide 30 liters of water per second to Batu Ampar while the Harapan River will supply Sekupang with 70 liters of water per second. This month water reserves in Nongsa will be able to serve the eastern portion of Batam Island with 60 liters of water per second while the development of Muka Kuning River, Ladi River, and the Durangkang reservoir will provide 50 million gallons of water per day. "The clean water supply on Batam Island can be used by industry and 800,000 residents," Habibie said.

Transportation between Singapore and Batam Island is also to be improved. The Batam Auto Ferry now makes the trip between Singapore and Batam (almost as large as Singapore), a distance of 20 kilometers, in 25 minutes.

In addition the industrial areas currently in Nongsa and Tanjung Babi are being developed as tourist spots. The 200-room Nongsa Beach Hotel is under construction and is expected to be completed by March 1983.

Other infrastructure such as schools is also being readied. Schools up to the junior high school level are already available and by next year senior high schools will be completed. A 50-room hospital is available with 5 doctors in attendance. Authority-owned buses provide connections between cities.

To date there are 114 investors on Batam Island. Of this total 47 companies are already operating while the remainder are under construction. Although cooperation with Singapore was expected for industry on Batam Island, in fact Indonesia's aim was to attract not Singapore investors but the giant corporations that have invested capital in Singapore.

To date only 3 of the 47 companies already operating on Batam Island are funded with Singapore capital. The rest are big companies headquartered outside Singapore. The oldest investor is PT McDermott Indonesia, a company that manufactures equipment for offshore oil operations.

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CSO: 4213/19

OPM LEADER APPREHENDED, RELEASED BY PNG

Arrest in Rabaul

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 20 Sep 82 pp 1, 12

[Article: "President of OPM Arrested"]

[Text] Seth J. Rumkorem, the self-appointed president of the Free Papua Movement (OPM), last Saturday at 4 pm local time, or 1 pm Jakarta time, was apprehended in Rabaul, Papua-New Guinea (PNG) by the local security services. He was captured along with nine followers when the motor vessel in which they were passengers, broke down.

He had left Indonesian territory (Irian Jaya) earlier this week for Papua-New Guinea for reasons that remain unclear.

Rumkorem is a former lieutenant in the Indonesian Armed Forces who appointed himself president and assumed the rank of brigadier general. He became the subject of attention by political observers as a result of the recent statement by various PNG officials, including Foreign Minister Robbie Namaliu, that action would be taken against OPM activities in Papua-New Guinea. The officials said they would not tolerate such activities, although indications have been to the contrary up to the present time. The recent tolerance of this dissident movement by Port Moresby can be attributed to the fear by certain PNG politicians of losing popular support if they moved against OPM activities in their territory.

The new government in Papua-New Guinea intends to keep a close watch on the OPM and it will have the courage to move against its activities since it is obvious that even in Port Moresby there exist groups belonging to this movement.

Charges Noted

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 21 Sep 82 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Trial of Seth Rumkorem Postponed--Charged with Illegal Entry"]

[Text] Trial for the self-proclaimed president of the Free Papua Movement, Seth J. Rumkorem, has been postponed until 28 September. For the time being, he remains confined in the jail at Rabaul, East New Britain Province, Papua-New Guinea.

Deputy Armed Forces Commander and KOPKAMTIB (Operational Command for the Restoration of Security and Order) Chief Admiral Sudomo, upon hearing of Rumkorem's arrest, commented, "It's a good thing if he's been arrested." When he was queried on the possibility of extradition, Sudomo answered, "We don't know about that yet...we'll have to wait and see."

Until last Monday, the Papua-New Guinea Government had released no information on the incident, except to confirm the apprehension of Rumkorem which took place on Friday (and not on Saturday as previously reported).

According to accounts from Port Moresby, Rumkorem and his group were en-route to Vanuatu (New Hebrides). This island nation recognizes the illegal OPM insurgent movement which maintains official representation in the country.

In view of the fact that Rumkorem was traveling in a traditional craft (sampan with left and right bamboo outriggers) equipped with two outboard motors, and that it is a long distance to Vanuatu, some observers doubt that his destination was this island nation. These observers believe instead that Rumkorem's objective was somewhere in PNG territory.

When Rumkorem's group became stranded off Rabaul because their vessel's engines broke down, the craft in which they were traveling was flying the PNG flag.

Some observers believe that there is a strong possibility that Rumkorem and his friends were on their way to undertake political activities in Papua-New Guinea. In the meantime, the tribunal in Rabaul has charged them with illegal entry (i.e. entering a territory without permission).

It appears that Port Moresby is proceeding very cautiously in this affair because it fears popular reaction if it moves against the activities of the OPM in its territory.

Rumkorem initially was apprehended by customs officials after his vessel went dead in the water. The customs officers were unaware that the person they had detained was the self-proclaimed president of the Free Papua Movement. Subsequently, upon questioning, it was learned that Rumkorem and his group could not speak the local language.

The customs service then handed over their detainees to the police. After more thorough interrogation, they finally realized who the members of the group were. Apparently, Rumkorem already had covered 1300 kilometers of his journey.

At present, observers are following this incident closely to detect what measures will be adopted by Port Moresby: Will Rumkorem be deported to Indonesia, sent to a third country as a refugee or granted political asylum in Papua-New Guinea?

Refusal of Entry

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 25 Sep 82 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Rumkorem Refused Entry by Vanuatu"]

[Text] The prime minister of Vanuatu (New Hebrides), Father Lini, who arrived on Friday, 24 September, in Papua-New Guinea to open a conference of the Anglican Church in Popondetta Province, will hold discussions with Michael Somare, the prime minister of Papua-New Guinea. The talks will center on the Vanuatu Government's position concerning the "president of OPM," Seth Rumkorem to whom it would have refused entry, if the dissident leader had made it to Port Vila, the capital of Vanuatu. This was disclosed by a foreign ministry spokesman in Port Vila last Tuesday.

The spokesman explained that if Rumkorem was an insurgent, Vanuatu would refuse to admit him. "Vanuatu only will acknowledge a struggle for freedom if it is conducted through the forum of the United Nations," said the government spokesman. This was the report submitted by the stringer for KOMPAS from Port Moresby last Tuesday.

Rumkorem, the so-called "president of the OPM," was captured by the Papua-New Guinea security services last Friday, 17 September. It was announced at the time of his apprehension that he was on his way from Irian Jaya to Vanuatu in the Pacific.

So far, there has been no reaction from the Indonesian Government on the case although it is virtually certain Rumkorem will not be deported to Indonesia. There is a strong possibility that the Papua-New Guinea Government will send him to a third country, to Senegal for example. In Senegal, the OPM has maintained representation since 1975 under the name "Free Papua Movement Information Center."

Rumkorem has been charged with illegal entry into Papua-New Guinea. The tribunal which will try his case will be in session on 28 September. There are indications that OPM supporters in Port Moresby are making efforts to keep him from being sentenced or brought to trial.

Nilaius Dillon, an attorney who accompanied Rumkorem to the court proceedings, represents one of the efforts made by OPM circles in Papua-New Guinea to free their leader.

Rumkorem Release

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 29 Sep 82 pp 1, 9

[Article: "Rumkorem Freed by Papua-New Guinea Court"]

[Text] The District Court of Rabaul last Tuesday set free Seth Rumkorem, the self-styled president of the Free Papua Movement. He was found not guilty, thanks to his attorney Dillon from Port Moresby. Dillon maintained

that Rumkorem was innocent because he had no intention of entering Papua-New Guinea territory, but was going to Senegal (Africa) by way of Vanuatu, an island nation in the Pacific. The attorney further alleged that Rumkorem was forced to land in Papua-New Guinea because he had encountered bad weather and was out of fuel for his boat. Rumkorem was apprehended in Papua-New Guinea on 17 September and charged with illegal entry.

In the meantime, Papua-New Guinea Prime Minister Robbie Namaliu yesterday said that his government would proceed very carefully in this case. However, there was no further clarification of this statement according to the KOMPAS stringer in Port Moresby.

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CS0: 4213/10

NATUNA ISLAND AIRFIELD FACILITIES TURNED OVER TO AIR FORCE

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 12 Nov 82 p 12

[Article: "Pertamina Turns Over Tower and Air Terminal on Natuna Island to Air Force"]

[Text] Jakarta, 11 November--Two airbase facilities, a tower and a terminal built by Pertamina at Ranai Air Base on Natuna Island, were officially turned over to the Indonesian Air Force.

The tower and terminal were turned over by the principal director of Pertamina, Joedo Sumbono, to the chief of staff of the Air Force, Air Marshal Ashadi Tjahjadi, at a simple ceremony at Ranai Air Base on Natuna Island on Thursday [11 November].

In his speech on the occasion Joedo Sumbono said that his company was presently building a fuel pump for the needs of Ranai Air Base. "This fuel pump we will also turn over to the air force as our 'contribution' to the development of our air facilities," he said.

On 1 November 1982 Pertamina also turned over to the air force a Boeing 707 transport aircraft and 12 Hughes 500 helicopters.

The turnover of the aircraft and air base facilities was in implementation of the basic cooperation agreement between Pertamina and the air force. In the basic agreement it is stated that the two parties will try to assemble and use existing capabilities, particularly in the air transportation sector, in carrying out national development, both in terms of "prosperity" as well as "security."

In his speech, Air Marshal Ashadi Tjahjadi, air force chief of staff, said that in order to safeguard and protect the national air space, with all the vital areas which exist on Indonesian land and sea, the air force needs a number of major weapons systems and infrastructure facilities such as air bases.

"In accordance with our development priorities, up to now not all equipment and supporting infrastructure has been obtained or built directly by the air force, although the air force has personnel capabilities sufficiently developed," the chief of staff said.

On the other hand, Pertamina, the state enterprise handling oil and natural gas, has a relatively great capability in providing national development funds. "This is the basic reason for the cooperation agreement which works toward the implementation of our respective basic tasks," Ashadi said.

Since Pertamina and its contractors have been active in prospecting for oil in the offshore area in the 1970's, the air force has provided help in the form of pilots, technicians, and aircraft maintenance facilities, the air force chief of staff said, picturing the implementation of this cooperation.

Natuna Island, which is located in the northermost part of Indonesia, has a high strategic value. Natuna is located in a sea area which is very crowded with international traffic, and it is directly in contact with the crossroads of numerous international and regional interests. Natuna also has rather large oil and natural gas reserves.

For the air force, Ranai Air Base on Natuna Island is a forward and operational base for air defense units which have the task of protecting the security of our national territory and vital national objectives. For Pertamina and its contractors Natuna Island has a function as a depot and an air operations base in exploration and exploitation of oil and natural gas resources in the off-shore area.

For the last few years the air force has been engaged in redeveloping Ranai Air Base by lengthening its runway and other supporting infrastructure of the base.

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CSO: 4213/21

WHITLAM DISCUSSES EAST TIMOR QUESTION

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 11 Nov 82 pp 1, 7

[Article: "Gough Whitlam: Time for the United Nations To Remove the East Timor Question From Its Agenda"]

[Text] United Nations, New York, HARIAN UMUM AB--Former Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam on Tuesday [9 November] challenged all of the statements and accusations of petitioners supporting the organization that calls itself FRETILIN [Timor National Liberation Front] regarding East Timor, in the Fourth Committee (on Decolonization) of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The former chief of the Australian Government who, together with the experienced Australian journalist, Peter Hastings, visited the area last March, said in his testimony before the committee that most of the petitioners had never visited East Timor.

In connection with the statement by Portugal, which still calls itself the administering power of the territory of East Timor, Whitlam called that country the prodigal father who wished to return to the family after abandoning them 7 years ago and allowing a civil war to take place.

He asked the former Portuguese colonies in Africa not to equate FRETILIN with organizations like FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] which struggled against Portugal for a long time to obtain independence for Mozambique. Whitlam said: "FRETILIN never fought and never fired a bullet against Portugal. FRETILIN and the weapons which it obtained from Portugal only fired political opposition."

He recalled that in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution No 1541 (XV), the right of self-determination does not always need to lead to independence but can also lead to integration, as was the case of Irian Jaya with Indonesia, North Borneo with Malaysia, the British Cameroons with the French Cameroons, and a territory of Nigeria.

He also recalled that of the 26 countries stretching from the subcontinent of India to Japan and from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific there were only 3 which supported the resolution on East Timor last year, namely Vanuatu, China, and Vietnam.

He told the United Nations that it was time for the world body to remove the East Timor question from its agenda and help Indonesia to develop the area, which was left in a backward state by Portugal and affected by a civil war.

He said that East Timor, since its integration with Indonesia in 1976, was far better off than it had been when it was a Portuguese colony and when the civil war was going on. The Indonesian Government provided more funds and attention to East Timor than to other Indonesian territories in order to make up for the backwardness of the area.

The petitioners supporting FRETILIN in general charge that there has been large-scale famine in the territory, damaging the people's health and violating the basic human rights of the people of East Timor.

In his testimony Gough Whitlam declared that there is no hunger or signs that hunger will occur in the near future. He said that this is based on the results of his visit to various points in East Timor by a helicopter of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which is operating there, and information from ICRC, UNICEF, UNHCR [United Nations High Commission for Refugees], the American Catholic Relief Services, and officials of the Australian and American Embassies who periodically visit there. He said his views are also based on reports of foreign correspondents who have visited the area.

He continued that from November 1981, until September 1982, at least 11 foreign correspondents have visited the territory, and only Rod Norland of the PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER had reported in a critical fashion regarding the situation there.

Whitlam also denied that the health of the people was deteriorating. On the contrary he stated that the people's health has improved, as evidenced by his own observations in various areas there and due to action by the ICRC in providing medicine and other assistance since last April.

Development

Development is moving forward quickly in the territory, because the Indonesian Government is providing more funds and attention than to other areas of the country, in order to make up for the backwardness of the East Timor area as a result of Portuguese colonialism and the civil war, Whitlam said.

He also declared that there are no violations of basic human rights in the territory. The people are free to go where they wish. The people are free to follow their religion and traditions. Indeed, the Indonesian Government has not changed the names of the streets, which are in Portuguese.

The people of the area participated in the general elections last May, and on the list of candidates of the GOLKAR Party [Functional Group Party] which won the election in the territory, all of the names were Portuguese, he said.

It is the FRETILIN movement, Whitlam said, which does not want to go to Macao to discuss the future of the territory, together with the UDT [Democratic Union of Timor] and APODETI [Timorese Democratic People's Union]. On the contrary

FRETILIN in a unilateral way and without going through a general election declared the independence of the territory, and with the 40,000 Mauser and NATO standard rifles which were left to them by the Portuguese authorities this party shot its political opponents and caused 40,000 East Timorese to flee to West Timor.

Portugal, which is now carrying on a diplomatic offensive to gain approval for the resolution which it is jointly sponsoring with Brazil, has been proved to have failed in carrying out the decolonization process there and on the contrary bequeathed a civil war to the territory, he said.

It is Portugal which can be blamed for the misfortunes which have occurred in East Timor, he said firmly.

He also declared that Portugal has not done much to help the International Red Cross to ease the sufferings of the people of the territory as a result of the civil war. Australia, by providing \$6.2 million in aid, has been the principal supporter of the ICRC in Timor. "Meanwhile, Portugal has not provided \$5 million, not \$500,000, only \$5,000--I repeat, \$5,000," Whitlam said.

The former Australian prime minister accused the petitioners of making false statements by saying that the Australians whom they quoted in their petition were his private advisers when he was still prime minister.

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CSO: 4213/21

PARLIAMENT, BANK INDONESIA CALCULATE FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 8 Nov 82 pp 1, 11

[Article: "No Differences Between Parliament and the Bank Indonesia on Calculation of Foreign Exchange Reserves"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Sunday [7 November]--Hamzah Haz, the deputy chairman of the Budget Committee in Parliament, stated that there are no differences between him and the governor of the Bank Indonesia regarding the figures on the foreign exchange reserves.

Speaking to reporters on Saturday [6 November] at the Parliament building on Jalan Senayan in Jakarta, Hamzah Haz recalled that the governor of the Bank Indonesia, Rachmat Saleh, had said that Indonesia's foreign exchange reserves totaled \$4.3 billion and that this was the position as of 31 October. Meanwhile, what Hamzah Haz had told the press on Thursday [4 November], he indicated, namely that foreign exchange reserves amounted to \$1,232,000,000, was the anticipated position at the end of fiscal year 1982-83 or 31 March 1983. This was assuming the exclusion of the foreign loan which will enter the reserves during the second half of the fiscal year and which amounts to \$3 billion. "Because it has not yet been received, I did not include it in my calculation," he declared.

"However," he added, "if the total loan of \$3 billion is taken into account, our foreign exchange reserves at the end of fiscal year 1982-83 will amount to \$1,232,000,000, plus \$3 billion, for a total of \$4,232,000,000." In answer to a press question the deputy chairman of the Budget Committee said that we could check whether his calculation was correct or not.

According to him, foreign exchange reserves in 1981-82 amounted to \$7,342,000,000. The deficit in the balance of payments for 1981-82 was \$988 million, so that the foreign exchange position at the end of fiscal year 1981-82 was \$6,354,000,000. These figures were the same as those used by the governor of the Bank Indonesia.

Later on Hamzah Haz said that the deficit in the balance of payments in the first half of fiscal year 1982-83 amounted to \$1,591,000,000, so that the foreign exchange position at the end of the first half of fiscal year 1982-83 as of 30 September 1982 was \$6,354,000,000, minus \$1,591,000,000 for a total

of \$4,763,000,000. "Therefore, if our foreign exchange reserve position as of 31 October was \$4.3 billion, this means that during the month of October we had a deficit in the balance of payments of \$400 million," he said.

The Seventh Committee of Parliament, which covers the sectors of trade, banking, and the Logistical Affairs Body (BULOG), has been disappointed and dissatisfied with the statements made by the governor of the Bank Indonesia, Rachmat Saleh, because many questions asked by members of the committee were not answered as expected. Indeed, many questions were not answered at all.

This was stated by Novian Kaman, deputy chairman of the Seventh Committee to reporters at Parliament on a separate occasion on Saturday [6 November] after he had received complaints from members of the committee who were disappointed and dissatisfied with the results of the working session held with the governor of the Bank Indonesia last Thursday evening [4 November].

According to Novian Kaman, who presided over the working session between the Bank Indonesia and the Seventh Committee of Parliament, members of the committee got the impression that the Bank Indonesia was less than frank in answering all of the questions presented to it. For example, he said that the governor of the Bank Indonesia considered the views of monetary and economic experts such as the president of the World Bank, high officials of the U.S. Embassy in Indonesia, and the chief of the World Bank Office in Jakarta as analyses which could only be correct if the experts were well informed on the situation and conditions in Indonesia. If they were not well informed, this would make the situation uncertain.

"Just what kind of situation and in fact how are things developing in Indonesia in the view of the governor of the Bank Indonesia is just what the Seventh Committee would like to see clarified," said Novian Kaman firmly.

Another issue arose, according to Novian Kaman, when the Seventh Committee asked why the Indonesian people recently have preferred to deposit their money in foreign banks, rather than in government banks. "This question was not answered at all by Rachmat Saleh," said Novian Kaman.

It was the same thing when A. Baramuli asked how the Indonesian foreign exchange reserves could be increased apart from exports. The reply by the governor of the Bank Indonesia was quite short, stating that the country's foreign exchange reserves could be increased through tourism. Upon obtaining this answer Baramuli made only a brief comment: "All the members of the Seventh Committee already know this and so do many of the people."

Answering questions from reporters on his impressions of the working session between the Seventh Committee of Parliament and the Bank Indonesia, Novian Kaman considered that the Bank Indonesia was too cautious in answering every question that was asked. According to him, such caution is really not needed. This is because the Seventh Committee is a "counterpart" of the Bank Indonesia in performing its constitutional duty in connection with discussions at the beginning of the drafting of the state budget for fiscal year 1983-84.

Later on members of Parliament of the FKP [Functional Development Faction] expressed the view that their failure to get complete answers could result in members of Parliament obtaining unclear information. A situation like this is certainly not good. They said: "However, if Parliament is clearly informed about the true situation, members of Parliament will not make irresponsible comments. For the holding of the working session or hearing the views of experts like that is intended to provide correct information."

Novian Kaman said that he had the impression that the commercial banks were much franker in their views than the Bank Indonesia.

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CSO: 4213/21

FUNDS EARMARKED FOR DAM CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Nov 82 pp 1, 9

[Article: "More than 1.5 Trillion Rupiahs Must Be Earmarked for 11 Dams in the Next 10 Years"]

[Excerpts] Eleven all-purpose dams will be built between 1982 and 1993 to provide water for irrigation and electric power generation and to control floods.

According to data obtained from the Public Works Department, the 11 dams, based on present calculations, will cost 1.1 trillion rupiahs from domestic sources plus 573.3 billion rupiahs from overseas sources.

This calculation has taken into account an annual 10 percent escalation in costs and a 25 percent annual increase in the budget. The exchange rate used in this calculation is 630 rupiahs to the U.S. dollar.

Of first priority is the Wadas Lintang dam on the Badegolan River in Central Java. It is estimated to cost more than 60.6 billion rupiahs and work on the dam has begun. The Wadas Lintang dam is designed to irrigate more than 31,000 hectares including 3,325 hectares irrigated by the Sempor reservoir.

In addition a PLTA (hydroelectric power station) with two 8 MW units is under construction there. The dam will control floods and provide clean water at the rate of 800 liters per second. The dam is being constructed by a Philippine contractor with a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and is expected to be completed by 1986-87.

The Brantas Project has also begun construction of the Wonorejo dam on the Gondang River in East Java. People affected by the project were moved out in August. The dam, which is part of the Brantas Project, will provide enough water to irrigate 8,530 hectares and will control floods in a 200-hectare area. The PLTA has a designed capacity of 2.58 MW and will provide clean water at the rate of 8 cubic meters per second.

Its construction will cost 61.6 billion rupiahs, 28.2 billion rupiahs of which comes from domestic sources. The remainder will be covered by a loan

from Japan. Except for the Wadas Lintang and Wonorejo dams, no actual construction has begun on the remaining dams.

Construction of the Kedung Ombo dam on the Serang River in Central Java will begin only in 1983-84 and is expected to be completed by 1987-88. It will cost more than 167.2 billion rupiahs. Kedung Ombo dam is designed to irrigate 53,900 hectares and to generate between 1 and 20 MW of electric power.

Jatigede Is the Biggest Dam

Jatigede, the biggest dam of these 11 dams, will be built on the upper course of the Cimanuk River. It is designed to irrigate 40,000 hectares, control floods, and to include a PLTA with a 400 MW capacity. Clearing the land for this project actually has begun but has been held in abeyance until later and will be restarted only in 1983-84. Its cost is estimated at more than 399 billion rupiahs. This dam is expected to be functional in 1990-91.

Construction of the Segalaminder reservoir on the Way Seputih River in Lampung will begin in 1989-90 and is expected to be completed within 4 years time at a cost of more than 82.3 billion rupiahs. It will be capable of irrigating 20,500 hectares.

Construction of the Sermo reservoir on the Serah River in Yogyakarta will begin in 1986-87 and is planned to be completed within 3 years at a cost of more than 20 billion rupiahs. In addition to controlling floods, the reservoir is designed to irrigate 34,706 hectares of wet ricefields.

Construction of the Palasari reservoir on the Sangiang Gede River in Bali will begin in 1984-85. It is designed to irrigate 1,300 hectares. Construction costs are estimated at 9.2 billion rupiahs and it is expected to be completed within 3 years.

Construction of the Ciliman Dam on the Ciliman River in West Java will begin in 1984-85 and will cost 25.3 billion rupiahs. The dam is to be completed by 1986-87 and is designed to irrigate 11,900 hectares.

Batuteqi reservoir on the Way Sekampung River in Lampung is designed to irrigate 75,554 hectares and includes 2 units of 12MW to generate electric power. It will also control floods. Construction will begin in 1986-87 and will cost 218 billion rupiahs. It is expected to be completed by 1992-93.

Pondok reservoir on the Dero River and Sangiran reservoir on the Pang River, both in East Java, will be constructed at a cost of 33.1 billion rupiahs and 39.8 billion rupiahs, respectively. The Pondok reservoir will be constructed first in 1985-86 and is expected to be completed by 1987-88 while construction of the Sangiran reservoir will begin in 1988-89 and is expected to be completed in 1990-91.

TRANSMIGRATION TARGETS DISCUSSED

Third 5-Year Plan Goal

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 17 Sep 82 pp 1, 7

[Article: "Optimistic Transmigration Target of 500,000 Families Will Be Achieved by End of 3rd 5-Year Plan"]

[Excerpts] By the end of the 3rd 5-Year Plan (PELITA III) in 1983-84, the transmigration goal of relocating 500,000 families will be achieved, according to projections based on current results. By the end of the 4th year of PELITA III, March 1983, 350,000 families will have been relocated. This means that 150,000 will remain for the final year, and this is consistent with transmigration plans.

Drs Soebagio, chief of public relations, Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, contacted by this newspaper in his office on Thursday afternoon, expressed cautious optimism that the designated transmigration targets would be met according to the above-mentioned timetable.

He said that by the end of July 1982, about 217,000 families had been relocated; by the end of August, 330,000 families; then by 11 September, 335,000 families. By 15 September, the total will reach 340,000 families, and by the end of the month, it will exceed 350,000.

The pace of transmigration from 1979 until the present time has moved ahead incessantly. In 1979, 13,000 families were relocated; in 1980, 62,000; in 1981, 89,000; in 1982 to 11 September, 334,282 families.

Fourth 5-Year Plan

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 20 Sep 82 pp 1, 7]

[Article: "Transmigration Target Under 4th 5-Year Plan Set at 800,000 Families"]

[Excerpts] Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration Harun Zain and Deputy Minister for Transmigration Martono expressed optimism that the transmigrant goal of 500,000 heads of families would be met under the 3rd 5-Year Plan.

This conviction by two high officials who are grappling with the problems of transmigration was expressed to journalists in a lecture on problems of transmigration and manpower, delivered to a group of correspondents accredited to the State Secretariat and to the Department of Manpower and Transmigration in the Jakarta metropolitan area last Saturday.

According to Deputy Minister Martono, as of 18 September (Saturday), 237,384 families had been relocated. This number was increased by 100,000 families reported by the Department of the Interior to have transmigrated voluntarily without government sponsorship, as of the end of July 1982. "Therefore, the Third Development Cabinet has been able to arrange the transmigration of about 350,000 families by the end of the 4th year of the 3rd 5-Year Plan. This is consistent with the goals that were set," Martono said.

The deputy minister explained that under the Third 5-Year Plan, a transmigration goal was set annually. For example, during 1979-80 the target was 50,000 families; for 1980-81, it was 75,000 families; for 1981-82, 100,000 families; for 1983-84, it will be 150,000 families. "If we can reach the goal of 350,000 families relocated by the end of the 4th year of the 3rd 5-Year Plan, that means that we'll have 150,000 left for the 5th year of the plan, and this is consistent with the target for 1983-84," he said.

The deputy minister turned next to the progress achieved since Presidential Instruction No 26 of 1978 established the Transmigration Coordinating Board and grouped under it various departments and agencies which at the national level were chaired by the Minister of manpower and transmigration with the ministers of public works and home affairs as deputy chairmen. The work of this board has been coordinated by the director general of transmigration, acting as the secretary, and the deputy minister for transmigration. It also involved the efforts of key employees of several other departments and agencies. Thanks to this wealth of accumulated experience considerable progress has been achieved.

At the province and district level, or in various municipalities, coordination is accomplished through local bodies such as management units. At a higher level, there is regional coordination and field coordination at transmigration sites.

Transmigration Evaluation Units composed of technical experts from various departments and agencies, act as implementing bodies and constantly evaluate problems encountered and monitor transmigration activities.

If the target of 500,000 families is reached by the end of the 3rd 5-Year Plan subsequent transmigration goals could reach as high as 800,000 families. This figure will be set for the Fourth 5-Year Plan based on government capabilities as determined by consultations among various technical experts. Martono said, "Between 800,000 to a million families could be relocated."

Concerning private or spontaneous transmigration which should be increased, Harun Zain said that there was draft legislation in the works but that so far there were no government statutes regulating it. "God willing, it won't be long now before there are government regulations concerning private transmigration," he said.

According to Minister Harun Zain, transmigration is a joint responsibility, involving not only the government, but society as well (organizations, agencies, institutes and the private business sector). The present population of Java is 93 million, while according to the experts the capacity of the island is 70 million. Thus, 23 million of its inhabitants will have to be resettled elsewhere.

Naturally, transmigration is not the only alternative to the problem of overpopulation. There are efforts being made in other sectors as well: family planning, development of industries, labor intensive projects, etc.

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CSO: 4213/10

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

DR H AZWAR ANAS--Last Saturday [30 October] in Padang [West Sumatra] Dr H. Azwar Anas was reinstalled in office as governor of West Sumatra for his second 5-year term, to run from 1982 to 1987. The ceremony was presided over by Dr Sudharmono, acting minister of internal affairs, in the name of the president of Indonesia, at an open session of the West Sumatra Provincial Council, chaired by Dr Jauhari Kahar, who is chairman of the council. In his speech on the occasion Minister Sudharmono said that the fact that Dr Azwar Anas has been appointed to two terms as governor is an indication of the great trust placed by West Sumatra and by the president of Indonesia in him. This trust is not without foundation. In performing his duties during his first 5-year term of office (1977-82) Azwar Anas turned in a highly satisfactory performance. The government services were carried out well, regional development continued, and a dynamic society is being created. [Excerpt] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 Nov 82 p 12] 5170

GOVERNOR IZAAC HINDOM--Izaak Hindom, who has been acting governor of Irian Jaya, on 12 November was installed in office as governor of the province. The installation in office was carried out by Dr Sudharmono, acting minister of internal affairs, in the name of the president. The ceremony took place at a special session of the Irian Jaya Provincial Council in Jayapura. This was stated yesterday [9 November] by the spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Dr Feisal Tamin. The appointment of Izaak Hindom is based on Presidential Decision Memorandum No 193/M/1982, dated 3 November, following his election at a session of the Irian Jaya Provincial Council on 16 October, as reported in Provincial Council Decision Letter No 15/DPRD/1982. He received 29 votes, while two other candidates, A. Manggara (chief of the provincial office of the Ministry of Education and Culture), received one vote each. Izaak Hindom, the son of a farmer, was born in Adora Village (Fakfak Regency, Irian Jaya) on 23 September 1934. He replaces the late Maj Gen (Retired) Busiri Suryowinoto, who died on 4 August 1982 in Tokyo. As a result of Maj Gen Busiri Suryowinoto's death, Izaak Hindom was approved to be acting governor of the province. Prior to this point he had been a member of Parliament and Congress [DPR/MPR] as a member of the Functional

Development Faction since 1971. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 10 Nov 82 p 12] 5170

DR SISMARJANTO--The post of director of the National Geological and Mining Council of the Indonesian Science Foundation [LGPN/LIPI] was transferred on 6 November 1982 to Dr Sismarjanto from the former incumbent, Dr Fred Hehywat. The transfer of office took place in Bandung at the same time as the appointment of Dr Suwijanto as assistant director of the LGPN for development affairs, Dr Rachmadi Ambajah as assistant director of the LGPN for scientific affairs, and Dr Wahyoe Soeprihantoro as secretary of the LGPN. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 11 Nov 82 p 12] 5170

PROF DR G.A. SIWABESSY--The former Indonesian minister of health, Prof Dr G. A. Siwabessy, died at Fatmawati Hospital in Jakarta on Thursday [11 November]. According to a member of the family of the deceased, at about 2:14 am on Thursday the deceased suddenly fell ill and was immediately taken to the hospital by his family. However, 15 minutes after arriving at the hospital he died. The late Prof Siwabessy was born in Saparua on 19 August 1914. He successively attended school as HIS and MULO schools [Dutch colonial elementary and junior high schools], the NIAS school [Netherlands Indies Medical School] in Surabaya, and the Jakarta Medical School, from which he graduated on 15 December 1942. From 1949 to 1950 the deceased attended a course at the University of London in England. From 1942 on he held a number of positions in the health field. In December 1947, he became chief of staff of the Pattimura Division. From 1952 to 1960 he was chief of the Radiology Section of the University of Indonesia in Jakarta. He was later chief of the Radiology Institute of the Ministry of Health. On 17 March 1959 he was appointed director general of the Atomic Energy Institute, a position which he held until 1961. He was for a time chairman of the Faculty of the Exact and Natural Sciences at the University of Indonesia. In July 1966, he became minister of health in the "Ampera" cabinet [The Cabinet of the "Message of the People's Suffering"]. In June, 1968, he was minister of health in the "Development" cabinet. On 5 December 1968 he received the Mahaputra Star Class III as director general of the National Atomic Energy Body. The deceased, who was a Protestant, left a wife and six children. His last position was that of a member of the Supreme Advisory Council [DPA]. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 12 Nov 82 pp 1, 9] 5170

TOEK SETYOHADI--The minister of industry, A. R. Soehoed, presided over the transfer of the office of secretary general of the Ministry of Industry from the former incumbent, Dr Agus Suyono, to the new occupant of the position. Toek Setyohadi. The ceremony at which the new secretary general was installed in office was attended by the deputy minister for people's housing affairs, Cosmas Batubara, and the general chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry [KADIN], Sukamdani S. Gitosardjono. The former secretary general of the Ministry of Industry, Dr Agus Suyono, will be assigned to the BPPT (Body for the Development and Collection of Technology) as an official assigned to that organization in addition to his other duties. The new secretary general, Toek Setyohadi, had previously worked in the Ministry of Public Works as a staff expert to the deputy minister for

people's housing affairs. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 2 Nov 82 pp 1, 12] 5170

DR SOENARTO MARTOWIRJONO—The minister of religion, Ratu Prawiranegara Alamsyah, on Wednesday [3 November] installed Dr Soenarto Martowirjono in office as director general of the Protestant Christian community in the Ministry of Religion, at a ceremony held at the ministry. Dr Soenarto replaces the former incumbent, P.N. Harefa, who is retiring. In his speech on the occasion the minister of religion, on his own behalf and that of the government, thanked the outgoing director general for his services performed in the course of his duties at the ministry. He expressed the hope that the new director general would perform his duties as well as he could. Dr Soenarto Martowirjono had previously been director of Protestant Christian religious affairs in the Ministry of Religion. He obtained his doctorate from the Faculty of Literature, majoring in Eastern literature, at the University of Gadjah Mada. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 3 Nov 82 pp 1, 12] 5170

COMMODORE RUSDI RUSLI--The post of commander of Navy Region 3 was transferred on Monday [8 November] from Commodore Kunto Wibisono to his replacement, Commodore Rusdi Rusli, at a military ceremony held on the parade grounds at headquarters of Navy Region 3 in Jakarta. During his service in the navy, Commodore Rusdi Rusli has had a number of assignments, both at sea as well as on shore. He has been commander of the Indonesian Navy Ship Multatuli; commander of the Amphibious Unit and chief of staff of the Eastern Squadron; chief of staff of Navy Region 10 and coordinator of the Special Staff of Navy Region 10/Irian Jaya in 1967; chief of staff of Navy Region 4/Surabaya in 1980; and commander of Navy Region 7/Ujung Pandang in 1981. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 10 Nov 82 p 2] 5170

COLONEL (NAVY) BINTORO--At the headquarters of Navy Region 6/Manado on Saturday [6 November] there was a transfer of office ceremony involving the position of commander of Navy Region 6 from the former incumbent, Commodore Handogo, to his replacement, Colonel (Navy) Bintoro. The transfer of office ceremony was presided over by Navy chief of staff, Adm Waloeoyo Soegitu, and was attended by the commander of Defense Area III; members of the North Sulawesi provincial executive council; the assistant for personnel affairs to the chief of staff of the Navy, Rear Adm Sahono Subroto; and other invited guests. The new commander of Navy Region 6, Colonel (Navy) Bintoro, was previously deputy assistant to the chief of staff for security affairs at Navy Headquarters. He graduated from the Navy Academy at Morokrengan, Surabaya, in 1959. Rear Admiral Handogo, a 1956 graduate of the Navy Academy [then called the Navy Institute], will be assigned in the near future to an important position at Navy Headquarters in Jakarta. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 8 Nov 82 p 2] 5170

COLONEL (NAVY) SRI WASKITO--Based on Letter of Decision of the Minister of Defense and Security/Commander of the Armed Forces No SKEP/1252X/1982, dated 30 October 1982, a transfer of office ceremony took place at headquarters of Navy Region 7 on Friday, 5 November 1982, involving the replacement of the former incumbent, Commodore Roesdi Roesli, by his replacement, Col (Navy)

Sri Waskito. The ceremony was presided over by navy chief of staff, Admiral Waloejo Soegito. Prior to his assignment as commander of Navy Region 7, Col (Navy) Sri Waskito was deputy assistant to the chief of staff for operational affairs. He is a 1959 graduate of the Navy Academy at Morokrembangan, Surabaya. During his navy service Col Sri Waskito has had a number of assignments to Indonesian Navy ships, to the Navy Training Command, to the Navy Section of the Indonesian Armed Forces Academy, then back to the Indonesian Fleet as chief of staff of the Western Squadron and commander of a unit of patrol ships, and finally as assistant to the commander of the fleet for operations. The former commander of Navy Region 7, Commodore Roesdi Roesli, is also a 1959 graduate of the Navy Academy and will be assigned to an important post in the Navy in Jakarta. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 11 Nov 82 p 1] 5170

CSO: 4213/22

BRIEFS

ST VINCENT REQUESTS AID--Hudson Tannis, St Vincent foreign minister, said he and Foreign Minister Mochtar had discussed several matters principally the request by St Vincent for Indonesia's assistance with technical skills and navigation. Foreign Minister Tannis gave newsmen this information on his discussion with Foreign Minister Mochtar at the Department of Foreign Affairs in Jakarta on Friday [12 November]. Cooperative assistance for techniques in learning special skills and handicrafts and navigation is needed by St Vincent because it is an island nation with a tourist potential. Foreign Minister Mochtar, who accompanied the foreign minister to his automobile, said, "Since we have been asked for assistance, we must provide it." St Vincent is a small country in the Caribbean region of Central America. It has a population of less than 100,000 and is a potentially good tourist area. Foreign Minister Tannis arrived in Jakarta on Thursday evening and will stay in Indonesia until 14 November. He and his party will observe several art centers in Bali before returning to their own country. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Nov 82 p 12] 6804

NEW BRIGADE FOR MARINE CORPS--In an interview with ANTARA in Jakarta on Saturday [13 November], Maj Gen TNI [Indonesian National Army] Kahpi Suriadireja, commanding general of the Marine Corps, said a base for a new Marine brigade is to be constructed in Pare Pare, South Sulawesi. Asked for implementing the formation of this new brigade, the Marine Corps commanding general said when construction of the barracks and the base is completed, the marines will be prepared to fill them with personnel. When the new marine brigade is formed, the navy's marine corps will have three combat brigades along with a supporting weapons brigade and an administration brigade. Regarding the marine base in Cilandak, South Jakarta, the Marine Corps major general said if it is not needed, it must be moved to a more strategic location. "Many alternative sites were submitted. Some were Sibolga, Bengkulu, and South Lampung," he said. These alternatives are being discussed, but the Marine Corps leans toward selecting Teluk Semangka in South Lampung to replace the Cilandak base. The commanding general said the Marine Corps prefers this location because the new base would then be located near the new navy fleet base to be constructed at Teluk Ratai, also in South Lampung. He said the marine brigade based in Cilandak/Teluk Semangka would operate in the West Indonesian region. The marine brigade now in Surabaya, the general said, will remain there and will operate to secure the south-southeast Maluku portion of the central Indonesian region up to

Irian Jaya. Asked about the new marine combat vehicles, the Marine Corps commander said the corps' combat vehicles will be replaced in stages with new tanks and amphibious panzers. He said French-made combat vehicles, modified for Marine requirements, will arrive in the near future. Even though the new combat vehicles will be available later, the marines will continue to use the present vehicles up to mid-1984. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 15 Nov 82 p 12] 6804

CSO: 4213/19

COLUMNIST DESCRIBES VISIT TO PHNOM PENH

UNICEF Role, Fuel Availability

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 25 Nov 82 p 3

[Daily Look At the World column by "Freeman": "Khmer Classical Dancing Is Like That of Thailand"]

[Excerpts] This morning, there was an Afro-Asian writers' conference at the National Theater in Phnom Penh. The Kampuchean Writers' Association arranged this as a national-level event. It also invited the foreign diplomatic corps and representatives from such U.N. organizations as UNICEF, which is carrying on humanitarian activities in Phnom Penh, to participate as observers at this conference.

After the main address, there was a performance of classical dancing, a national art form of Kampuchea. The sound of the gamelan, like Thai music, filled the hall and lovely Kampuchean dancers came out and danced. Watching them the first time, I thought that the Thai Fine Arts Department had sent Thai dancers to provide help since they were dressed the same and their graceful movements were the same. But when I looked closely at some of the other dancers, I saw that they were wearing a headdress that was different from those worn by Thai dancers. Thus, I realized that these were actually Kampuchean classical dancers whose [artistic] roots came from ancient Kampuchea.

There was a peacock dance scene and a scene about catching two tigers, which are dances of the Sa Wai Rieng that engage in political ridicule. For example, the two tigers represent the Khmer Rouge's Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, who have been charged with ruining Kampuchea. The final scene was about Apsara, the queen of heaven who is extremely beautiful. This scene impressed the audience very much. Its meaning concerned beauty like that of a goddess and the brilliance of the past.

I observed the condition of the theater and saw that it had been well renovated. The dancing, the sets, the colored lighting and the good acting made me realize that the Kampuchean government has restored the arts and culture of the country very quickly. International organizations have played a great role in this. Giving attention to culture helps preserve the national identity.

Outside the National Theater, new cars could be seen. Several dozen cars were parked there. Some belonged to foreign diplomats and some belonged to U.N. officials. One van was a van that Japanese youths had given to Kampuchean youths through UNICEF. There was an inscription written on the side of the van saying that this was donated by the Japanese.

Along many streets in Phnom Penh, we saw coconut trees growing close to large mahogany trees and other valuable types of trees on sidewalks that were as broad as streets. This was the result of a policy of the Khmer Rouge government when it held power in Phnom Penh after driving out the U.S.-supported Lon Nol government. It wanted Phnom Penh to be filled with coconut trees. Now, the coconut trees that the Khmer Rouge conscripted people to plant are taller than a man and they are bearing fruit. They are there waiting for the Khmer Rouge government, which is now hiding in the jungle along Kampuchea's western border, to come harvest the fruit of the trees that it planted 7 years ago.

One of the losses from the fighting for Phnom Penh between the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces and the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary Khmer Rouge forces that can be seen now is the National Bank building, which has been left abandoned and unrepaired. The Heng Samrin government has placed responsibility for the damage on the Khmer Rouge government. It is now serving as a monument to remind younger Kampucheans of what the Khmer Rouge government was like.

Along the streets of Phnom Penh, people are busy cleaning up things. Cars and motorcycles are in operation. On the sidewalks, benzene and oil in bottles (the size of Mekong whiskey bottles) are for sale, with just three or four bottles lined up. Some of this is gasoline that was distributed for use by those who own motorcycles and cars. But these people resold the gasoline and kept their cars and motorcycles at home since the gasoline they had been allotted was too little to operate their vehicles for more than a few days. Thus, they were better off by selling this and using bicycles to go to work.

We did not see any buses like in Bangkok. There may be some, but modified trucks are being used as buses. The people are packed into these trucks very tightly. Unfortunately, I did not ask how much the fare was and so I do not know if they are cheaper or more expensive than the buses in Bangkok.

International Assistance, Artifact Preservation

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 26 Nov 82 p 3

[Daily Look At the World column by "Freeman": "Although the Kampucheans Are Engaged In a Civil War, They Are Preserving the National Artifacts"]

[Excerpts] I want to tell you about conditions in Phnom Penh so that you know what the real situation in Phnom Penh is like at present. And this is being discussed by many groups in order to solve the Kampuchean problem. The U.S. government has obtained much data from Americans who have gone to Kampuchea in various capacities and from international relief organizations such as UNICEF, which is now active in Phnom Penh.

during the time that one group of Asian-African writers was taken to see a textile factory and another was taken to see a market in Phnom Penh and to a shop for foreigners, where goods have to be purchased with U.S. dollars or other stipulated foreign currencies, one foreigner, whose nationality I did not ask about, came out of the shop and opened the door of a car with the insignia of a UNICEF vehicle. He pushed past us, got into the car and slammed the door shut, which is typical of foreigners living in underdeveloped countries in Asia. He then sped away.

Phnom Penh is not filled with starving people like people in Bangkok think. Not too long ago, the Phnom Penh government sent 1,000 tons of rice to help the Vietnamese victims of Typhoon Nancy. And they also sent 80 tons of blankets. And on the outskirts of Phnom Penh, many factories, which have been given technological aid by the Soviet Union, are in operation.

In the evening, there was a dinner at the palace of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, which the Phnom Penh government is now using as a hotel. It is a large, beautiful building located on spacious grounds ornamented with perennial shrubs and flowers. There were many types of food and much beer. Our English-language interpreter drank so much beer that he became muddleheaded.

After the music program was concluded, the secretary-general of the Kampuchean Writers' Association invited us to watch an historical film on the killings that took place in Phnom Penh during the period when the Khmer Rouge communists seized Phnom Penh in 1975. The skulls and bodies of those killed filled the movie screen. I said a long prayer that night out of fear of spirits.

The next morning, everyone was told to take their baggage to the lobby so that it could be taken to the airplane for the trip to Hanoi, the capital of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Before we left Phnom Penh, Kampuchean officials took us to purchase art objects and carvings as souvenirs. We were also taken to see the Grand Palace and Wat Phra Kaeo, which is located in the Grand Palace.

The Kampucheans of all groups are to be admired for the fact that, although there is a war on to gain power, they have preserved the important national artifacts. The palace is still beautiful. The artifacts of the ancient kings, which are of historical importance to the nation, have been preserved. Inside Phra Kaeo Temple, there were valuable artifacts. The floor, covered with a layer of real silver, was not damaged. The same is true for Angkor Wat in Siem Reap Province. Mr Charan Yobanyong went there and said that it was still in good condition. No Kampuchean faction has damaged it since it is a national treasure that all Kampucheans must preserve for future generations.

11943

CSO: 4207/38

KAMPUCHEAN AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR 20-26 DEC

BK270238 [Editorial report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 20-26 December:

Kompong Cham: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0436 GMT on 23 December reports that in 2 weeks peasants in Cheung Prey District harvested 8,200 hectares of rice. Three dams and irrigation canals have been repaired in the district. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 23 December reports that in Kaoh Sotin District 918 hectares of rice--75 percent of the plan--had been transplanted by mid-December, while 770 tons of early rice had been harvested. There are 11,800 oxen and 230 buffalo in the district, and so far 844 hectares of tobacco, 85 hectares of sugarcane, 29 hectares of cotton, 129 hectares of peanuts and 177 hectares of mung beans have been planted.

Kandal: At 1300 GMT on 20 December the radio reports that in 1982 the province planted 700 hectares of sugarcane, 2,000 hectares of tobacco, 100 hectares of soybean, 778 hectares of peanut and 146 hectares of jute. In Dangkao District, the radio reports at 1100 GMT on 24 December, 7,830 hectares of rice have been transplanted and 314 hectares of early rice harvested.

Takeo: At 0430 GMT on 21 December the radio gives the following details of agricultural production in Prey Kabbas District: 445 hectares of early rice have been harvested. The dry season rice cultivation target is 8,000 hectares and so far 320 hectares have been sown and 830 hectares transplanted. The district has 21,590 oxen and 85 buffalo.

Battambang: The radio reports at 0430 GMT on 22 December that in November the provincial veterinary service vaccinated more than 2,500 oxen and buffalo.

Kompong Thom: In Stoung District, the radio reports at 0430 GMT on 22 December, peasants planted 5,344 hectares of floating rice in the last rainy season along with 17,773 hectares of ordinary rice, 134 hectares of early rice and 683 hectares of slash and burn rice. At 1300 GMT on 23 December the radio reports that in Babay District 1,500 hectares of early rice and over 800 hectares of slash and burn rice was harvested in November.

Pursat: In Krakor District, the radio reports at 0430 GMT on 24 December, 737 hectares of early rice have been harvested, and 8,755 hectares of middle and late rice are being harvested.

SIEM REAP-ODDAR MEANCHEY: According to a report made at a meeting of the provincial trade service recently, in the first 3 months of 1982 the trade service purchased 10,000 tons of rice, 500 tons of dried fish, 189 tons of mung beans, 106 tons of lotus seeds and 11 tons of black sesame from the peasants.

Kampot: The radio reports at 1100 GMT on 26 December that over 2,000 oxen and buffalo have been vaccinated against foot and mouth and other diseases in the province.

CSO: 4212/17

WEEKLY KPRAF ACTIVITY ROUNDUP FOR 10-15 DEC

BK251120 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Dec 82

["Weekly Roundup of KPRAF Activities"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In the week from 10 to 15 December, on 10 occasions the Thai authorities sent L-19 and C-130 aircraft to make reconnaissance flights over Trapeang Kol, Ampil and Chong Chom in Siem Reap Province and in the areas from Poipet to Malai in Battambang Province.

At sea, Thai armed boats intruded into our territorial waters 240 times in the vicinity of Kaoh Tang Island 18 km from our coastline.

On the land, the Thai authorities fired 105-mm cannon and 120-mm mortar shells on 52 occasions at hills 343 and 199 in Koh Kong Province, an area west of Smat Deng in Pursat Province and Ta Sanh, Pailin, Kamrieng, Yeang Dangcum, Romiet and Chong Chom in Battambang and Siem Reap Province, damaging houses and crops and killing many farm animals belonging to our people. Even more cruel, they fired 40 105-mm artillery shells into the vicinity of Chong Chom, killing an innocent inhabitant and wounding two others.

Simultaneously with the Thai shelling, the Pol Pot remnants and the Sereika elements of all stripes crossed over from the other side of the border in small groups into our territory in an attempt to loot our people's property, plant mines, incite our people and sabotage our people's peaceful life in some areas along the border. However, having heightened their spirit of vigilance and in close cooperation with the Vietnamese forces, our armed forces and people duly punished them. In fact, on 10 December our forces quickly surrounded and crushed three bandits attempting to plant mines on our communications lines in Veal Renh area of Koh Kong Province. We also seized three AK's. On the same day, our forces, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese troops, surrounded a group of 25 Pol Pot bandits. We wounded four of them even before they could carry out any activity and seized 12 assorted weapons and a large quantity of war materiel.

On 11 December, our armed forces in an area west of Smat Deng in Pursat Province killed three enemy elements attempting to launch activities in this area. We also sized an AK. The survivors and wounded fled in great panic back to Thai soil. A day earlier in (Amrieng) area of Pursat Province, our

armed forces killed three bandits and seized three AK's and a number of documents. On the same day in an area west of Puok District, Siem Reap Province, a group of bandits attempting to loot our people was quickly surrounded by our regular, regional and militia forces and our people. We killed eight of them on the spot and seized seven AK's. On 14 December, seven starving enemy elements begged for food from our people in Phum Ampil of Siem Reap District. Having been tipped off by our people, our regional forces quickly arrested them and seized four AK's. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4212/17

ECONOMIC RECOVERY IS WELL UNDER WAY IN KAMPUCHEA

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE in Vietnamese No 4, Aug 82 pp 45-53

[Article by Nguyen Thu-Le Nguyen: "Kampuchea's Economy on Its Way to Recovery"]

[Text] Pol Pot Regime's Destructions

In its 4-year rule, the Maoist Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique was turning beautiful Kampuchea into a land of desolation and destruction. It "not only committed the genocidal crime because it had been confining and oppressing the people and forcing them to work under the conditions that destroyed their bodies and spirit, but at a higher level it also committed the genocidal crime against the culture and economy." (1) To have a clearer idea about the scope and the extremely serious nature of such destructions, we think we should briefly review the Kampuchean situation prior to its coming to power.

In the 1960's, the country's economy was that of a backward small-scale agriculture lacking balance but having developed to a certain extent and having the "personality" of an economy and a structure correlative to its production.

About agriculture, crops were grown in nearly 3 million hectares, or about 2/3 of the total agricultural land. The average per capita cultivated land area was .5 hectare, which was rather high as compared with other countries in Southeast Asia. In the best year, rice was grown in 2.4 million hectares and its harvest yielded nearly 3 million tons. Rice exports reached more than 300,000 tons per year. (2) In addition, Kampuchea also produced about 200,000 tons of subsidiary food crops (primarily corn). About industrial crops, at the top of the list was rubber (60,000-70,000 hectares) planted for export (50,000 tons/year), then came palm and cane sugar (production of about 100,000 tons/year), pepper (1,500 tons/year), tobacco (10,500 tons/yr.), cotton (1,000 tons/year), coffee, tea, coconut and many kinds of tropical fruit trees (mango and pineapple). As for animal husbandry, the herds of domestic animals were relatively large (2.5 million heads) and most of them were

cattle, with some being exported to South Vietnam. Fishery was quite well-developed, especially in the Tonle Sap area where the water area was large and fish density was very high. The average catch there was 100,000 tons/year, with thousands of tons of fish being dried in the sun and exported. The forests in Kampuchea were quite abundant and accounted for 60 percent of the country's total area. Each year tens of thousands of cubic meters of precious wood were exported.

Although Kampuchea's industry generally was still in a primary stage, there were some rather important production installations(3), with about more than 100 factories of small and medium sizes (mostly located in Phnom Penh, Battambang and Kampong Cham) and nearly 20,000 workers, and relatively well-developed small industry and handicrafts consisting of 3,000 production installations making many consumer goods for domestic consumption.

Although communications and transportation had not been developed, there were more than 4,000 km. of axis-like roads, 12,000 km. of interprovincial and provincial roads and over 1,000 km. of river routes, including 500 km. of Mekong River routes. Two important ports: the Phnom Penh river port capable of accommodating ships of 8,000-ton capacity in the high-water season and 5,000-ton capacity in the dry season and the Kampong Som sea port capable of accommodating ships of 10,000-ton capacity. As to railroads, there were more than 600 km. of railroads on 2 lines, Phnom Penh-Poipet (385 km.) and Phnom Penh-Kampong Som.

About the standard of living of the Kampuchean people (over 7 million people in 1969), it could be said to be not lower than that of a number of other countries among the underdeveloped ones. The per capita average figures were 400 kg of grain, nearly 20 kg of fish and 10 kg of sugar. The per capita average income in 1968 was 150 dollars.

But that relatively stable situation could not prolong in the face of the American imperialists' scheme to conquer Kampuchea and turn it into a springboard in order to oppose and destroy the national liberation revolution in the three Indochinese states, first of all Vietnam's revolution. The American imperialists took advantage of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak comprador clique to carry out a coup d'etat on 18 March 1970 to overthrow Sihanouk, to seize power and to wage a war against the Kampuchean revolution. The neocolonial aggressive war and the economic policies being directed at serving that war caused great disturbances in Kampuchea's economy. The Americans' carpet bombings in the countryside for over 3 years resulted in nearly 1 million casualties and forced millions of farmers to leave their land and to flee to cities. Agricultural production was seriously declining; Kampuchea became a rice-importing country.(4) Exports of agricultural products, which had accounted for 90 percent of the total value of the commodities sold abroad, dropped to

zero. Life in the cities where the population had suddenly increased sharply(5) became extremely difficult. As the Lon Nol administration's military budget rose too quickly and led to an inflationary explosion, the prices of many necessary consumer goods jumped tens of times -- meat 7 times, sugar 12 times. Many factories sharply curtailed their operations partially because raw materials were in short supply and partially because foreign goods had been entering the country in large quantities through the American aid to compete in the Kampuchean market.

In short, in the nearly 5 years following the American aggression in Kampuchea, the already backward economy of this country was further destroyed and made heavily dependent on the American aid. Basically speaking, it remained an economy of small-scale agriculture although capitalism had begun invading the sectors in the cities.

After the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime had been overthrown by the revolutionary forces and the people and the country had been liberated, the people of Kampuchea could have enjoyed peace and jointly created for themselves a new life based on economic recovery, stability and production development had the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique not driven this nation as a whole into the genocidal tragedy.

Carrying out Beijing's shrewd scheme to use Kampuchea to test a model of Maoist society and at the same time to serve as a strategic base to attack Vietnam on the southwestern border, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique had annihilated the entire existing socioeconomic structure and replaced it with a slavery-type society by means of a series of fascist policies and measures of medieval savagery. About its internal policy, it "established the most unprecedentedly cruel dictatorial regime in history." (6) About its foreign policy, following the expansionist line of Beijing, which had been supplying it with large quantities of money, weapons and advisors, it waged an aggressive war against Vietnam, considered this closest strategic ally of Kampuchea's revolution for over one-half century "enemy No 1" in the mid-'70's and mobilized all of the Kampuchean people's energies and resources for that criminal war.

On 17 April 1975, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary marched into Phnom Penh and opened up a tragic period in the history of Kampuchea. All inhabitants there, and later of other cities, without regard to their social background and political attitude, were quickly driven to the countryside and the highlands and were divided into groups in order to be destroyed or used for hard-labor work. The inhuman acts that had been shocking the world were considered by the genocide-advocating clique as "a new, important way... that successfully resolved the city's burden and the contradictions between the cities and the countryside, which have remained the world's dilemma for many centuries(1)." (7)

After having "swept clean" the cities, they carried out the policy of "communizing" the entire country and forcing the people to abandon their own families in order to live and work in disguised concentration camps named Samuha (people's commune) and Sahakor (collective cooperative), which were considered the basic socioeconomic unit of the so-called "clean socialism." As dictated by the "to have rice is to have everything" formula they had devised, members of Samuha's and Sahakor's had to work in the fields for 12-16 hours a day with extremely rudimentary tools and under the barrels of the Pol Pot soldiers' guns. Children 14 years old and more had to work as adults.

Although the work was that hard, it was compensated for by starvation rations in "collective kitchens" with very thin rice gruel replacing rice on an almost year-round basis. Their dwellings usually were dilapidated huts made of bamboo and leaves and incapable of protecting them from rains and winds. Diseases were rampant because people were underfed and overworked and there were no medicines to treat them. Doctors, physicians and nurses had almost all been killed and replaced by illiterate youths who did not have any medical knowledge. Although in the villages medical aid stations still remained, under the above-mentioned conditions most patients brought there were left to die.

Along with those corporal abuses there was an unprecedentedly cruel reign of political and spiritual terror. To destroy the social relations of man, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary sought to impose absolute isolation of people from people. They annihilated all family relationships by isolating wives from husbands, children from parents; prohibited relations among neighbors; and destroyed all means of dealing and exchange by annihilating money, markets, postal services, communications and the educational system.

Any dissenting opinions and attitudes, even a mere complaint, were considered the signs of protest and the reason for a death penalty.

In short, under the "Democratic Kampuchea" regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, in only less than 4 years the country was destroyed to a more total and much greater extent than the destruction that had been inflicted in America's neocolonial aggressive war. People from all walks of life there had been turned into slaves, deprived of the most basic interests of man and oppressed to the extent that they were no longer permitted to feel and think as a human being. About the economy, they had "totally destroyed the national economy and reduced the country to the worst zero. The entire country fell into utmost poverty, with its manpower depleted, its land barren and its families all broken." (8)

Indeed, the aftermaths of the 4 years of living under the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary's genocidal regime were dreadful. The social structure was completely broken;

all social strata, including the basic ones like the worker and farmer classes, were totally wiped out and replaced by a structure bearing the look of the pre-feudal period and consisting of masters and slaves, in which the only law was the authoritarian wishes of the ruling clique bearing the fearful name of "revolutionary Ang Kar." People were physically destroyed and spiritually terrorized, did not have anything left that could be called freedom and were cut off from the most normal relationships. The country's manpower was seriously reduced, both quantitatively and qualitatively: about 3 million people were killed in many ways; almost all white-collar workers and technicians were destroyed. The population suffered from continual disorders and separation on a nationwide scale. It would be hard to find among the half million families that had been living in Kampuchea any single one that did not suffer from death and separation. Of those who survived the majority was women and children.

The country's resources were wasted; the material and technical base, which had been poor, was systematically destroyed. About 1 million hectares of established ricefields were left uncultivated; the herds of water buffaloes and cattle were reduced by more than one-half, with many villages having not a single water buffalo left. The entire country had about 300,000 hogs left. There was an acute shortage of manual farm implements. Farm machines were either dismantled or left to rust without replacement or maintenance. There was very little interest in such technical measures as using chemical fertilizers, hybridizing, selecting seeds and fighting harmful insects and diseases. Canals and ditches were dug everywhere without any planning and thus caused excessive waste of manpower and more harm than benefit. The family-based economy was totally discarded. Fishery was a shambles because fishing boats and junks and nets had been left to deteriorate while the Tonle Sap fishermen had been sent to the highlands to clear new land and to get timber. All industries were dying as almost all factories had been closed and skilled workers and technical cadres had been killed or sent away to "communes" to learn to work as peasants did. The means of transportation were in almost all cases broken, with bridges and roads receiving no maintenance and even additional destruction. Postal services and public transportation were totally discontinued. Commercial activities were not allowed to exist as people were forbidden to gather in a market and to do business. There was no money, nor did wages and prices exist. Everything was put under a simplistic distribution system.

How Was Recovery Accomplished?

In the state of destruction left behind by the genocidal regime, many people, including tens of Western journalists, had been raising series of questions: "How was it that in this century of civilization there existed in Kampuchea a society that had no society, no finances and no families?" Nobody could

believe that the Kampucheans could achieve recovery from zero and return to a normal life. Nobody could hope that those surviving victims of hunger, diseases and terror could restore production either.

It was true that in the last 3 years the Kampuchean People's Republic had to go through a period full of difficulties that seemed to be unsurmountable. From wiping out the remnants of Pol Pot's army who still tried to make trouble and liberating hundreds of thousands of people whom they had forced to follow them to helping the people to return to their native places and stabilizing their living conditions; from encouraging the people to build the administration, to build the revolutionary armed forces and to maintain political security and social order at the basic level to satisfying the urgent needs related to the everyday life of those people living in the newly-liberated areas -- all had to be done simultaneously and very urgently. Amidst so many things to be done, another task was to set a direction and the first steps for rebuilding the nation and the socioeconomic life, a task that would be difficult to fulfill even under normal conditions.

Furthermore, the recovering task was being conducted not in peace but under the conditions of having to put aside an important part of the available force in order to be ready to face the activities of the Beijing hegemony-minded expansionists colluding with the American imperialists and other reactionary forces and attempting to apply total pressure on the revolutionary administration.

On the other hand, the recovery was not aimed at returning to the old things but rather creating the preconditions that would allow a "gradual move toward socialism," in accordance with the decisive tendency of the present era, i.e., a revolutionary undertaking to be achieved for the first time in a country that had only a small-scale production.

Only by recognizing the scope and the extremely complicated nature of the above-mentioned difficulties could we evaluate the great meaning of the Kampuchean people's achievements in the last 3 years as they were reviewed by Chairman Heng Samrin on 7 January 1982, "if in 1979 we scored a decisive military victory and in 1980 we scored a great victory in the economic field, then in 1981 we scored a total victory, particularly a political victory, as it was the year that demonstrated the strength of the people who were masters of their own destiny and the political enthusiasm and spirit of the people as a whole and of the fraternal nations in our beloved land."

In reality, Kampuchea was coming back to life and striving to build its future.

First of all, social order and political security were restored throughout the country, in spite of the fact that the Pol Pot remnants, supplied and equipped

by Beijing in collusion with Bangkok, were trying to return to make trouble. The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, which had been revived and had set the revolutionary line for the early period, was now leading the people as a whole toward socialism. The people's administrations, which had been established in all localities from villages to the central level, were further consolidating and developing various aspects of managing the country. The solidarity and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, first of all with Vietnam, the Soviet Union and Laos, were further tightened. Famine was pushed back in another important step; production, particularly agricultural production, brought about very encouraging initial results. Faith returned to the Kampuchean people, whose material and cultural life was further stabilized everyday.

We can say that if the destruction committed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocidal regime had been total, then the recovery of Kampuchea under the new regime was also total.

In this article, we want to mention more about the achievements in the economic field, to which the Kampuchean revolutionary administration has been paying special attention and in which it has been making many great efforts.

As we said earlier, although agriculture was the main strength of the Kampuchean economy, it had been excessively destroyed for nearly 10 years (1970-1979). This bad situation, in which the main culprit was the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, had led to a nationwide famine. To stop that famine, the most active and basic measure was to restore grain production. And in a wider sense, to restore the Kampuchean economy had to begin with agriculture and to take the latter as the central task. The question was to help and encourage farmers to overcome the present difficulties and thus to produce more agricultural products, and at the same time to lead them step by step toward the socialist collectivization in such transitional forms that would be simple enough for them to accept easily.

Shortly after 7 January 1979, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, in addition to seeking and wiping out the Pol Pot remnants, set the task of saving people from starvation and growing crops as the most urgent economic action. To save the people from starvation was the topmost task; to grow crops was both the most active measure to carry out the latter and one of the urgent tasks aimed at contributing to stabilizing the country's situation. In the entire year of 1979, mainly relying on the great and timely aid from Vietnam, the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, the council provided millions of people, who had only empty hands, with the minimum means to immediately start doing productive work and to take initiative in resolving problems related to their daily and family life. The Pol Pot clique's "communes" were totally dismantled. Farmers enthusiastically joined the 45,000 solidarity production

teams and combined their labor, farm implements and draft animals in order to grow rice and subsidiary food crops in nearly 1 million hectares. Communications, transportation, circulation and distribution were all restored and directed toward saving people from starvation; farmers were supplied with an important quantity of means of production and necessary foods in order to reduce the shortages in their everyday life. Many factories were put back into operation to supply electric power, water, cotton materials and housewares. The outstanding and most significant achievement in the socioeconomic field was the fact that in the first year under the new regime, the country and people of Kampuchea were able to drive back famine and to start their recovery.

Now that political security and social order had been secured, in 1980 the task of restoring and developing the economy and stabilizing the standard of living became the revolutionary administration's primary task. An agricultural production movement was widely launched with the slogan, "Production is patriotic," and received good response everywhere. The total area of rice, subsidiary food and industrial crops exceeded 1.5 million hectares, although in quite a few provinces farmers had to plant rice again and again because of flood or drought. The total volume of grain harvested was about 1.7 million tons. In many localities, farmers' families had enough paddy to last until the following crop season. In such provinces as Battambang, Kampong Cham, Prey Veng, etc. farmers sold their surplus paddy to the state on the basis of two-way exchanges. In addition, farmers also restored nearly 4,000 hectares of tobacco; grew vegetables and beans in 26,000 hectares; raised 1 million heads of cattle; and, by starting new herds and crossbreeding, increased the herds of hogs and chickens. The Chup state-operated rubber plantation (in Kampong Cham) was put back into operation and began supplying goods for export.

In 1980 famine was driven back one step farther and the food supply situation was obviously less serious. To generate that change, the Kampuchean revolutionary state was quickly supplying an important volume of means of production -- more than 5,500 tons of seeds, 150,000 hoes and plowshares, thousands of rudimentary vehicles, insecticide sprays, fertilizers, etc. -- for farmers to grow crops on schedule. In the provinces that had lots of rice-fields like Battambang, Kampong Thom, Pursat and Kampong Chhnang, the state sent farmers more than 200 tractors to help them to prepare the soil. To widen opening of new land and reclaiming of fallow land and to increase the area of rice crop along the banks of Tonle Sap four additional tractor units were organized. Many water conservancy works were repaired in order to assist farmers in fighting drought and flood. Many production policies were adopted by the state to develop the state-run economy and the collective economy (solidarity production teams) and to encourage the family-based economy. As a positive step, farmers were not to pay agricultural tax yet and any surplus agricultural products they sold to the state were given the agreed prices.

Since the solidarity production teams received active assistance from the state and satisfied the wishes of farmers, who had realized that they should jointly extend the cultivated areas and grow rice on schedule, the number of such teams was raised to 10,000, or twice as many as in 1979. This form of collective production was different from the work-exchange form, which had existed in the Kampuchean countryside when land had been under private ownership. A solidarity production team ordinarily consisted of 10-15 families and had enough land to let every laborer in the team have an average of 1-2 hectares to grow crop in. Land belonged to the team as a whole, but draft animals belonged to either the team or individual families. But all were to be used collectively for the team's plowing and harrowing need. After plowing and harrowing had been done, the privately-owned animals were returned to the families while the collectively-owned ones were made available for leasing to any team members who wanted to grow additional crops in the land that the team had been unable to work and had put to their disposal on a temporary basis to encourage development of the family-based economy. As we mentioned earlier, the Kampuchean revolutionary state was helping the solidarity production teams in many ways: grain during the preharvest period, seeds in case of short supply, manual tools, tractors for plowing and harrowing to keep up with crop-growing schedule, insecticide, fertilizer and repairs and construction of pump stations and other key water conservancy works. In distribution, as it was aware of the fact that farmers' income remained low, it did not impose any forms of contributions yet. The team's harvest, after some amount of paddy had been retained to be used as seeds in the next crop, was divided among members. This distribution was calculated on the basis of the labor contributed by each member. Those who had contributed more got larger shares; those who had contributed little got smaller shares; those who had not worked got nothing. As to the elderly people, children and disabled people who were unable to work and families of cadres and discharged military personnel, they received an appropriate amount of assistance to ensure their everyday life. The distribution was also based on the strong or weak labor contributed and on whether the work done was light or heavy. When the distribution was carried out, it was presented to the team as a whole for democratic discussion and decision. The fact that distribution in the solidarity production teams was thus based on both the principle of encouraging people to work and the spirit of mutual help allowed farmers to feel secure as they were doing productive work and confident in the revolutionary administration and to readily sell any surplus agricultural products to the state.

Generally speaking, the solidarity production teams were a common collective production unit in the Kampuchean countryside of today, a small-scale, self-sufficient and self-supplied, simplistically managed but rational unit, as it had endured and shown positive effects, for Kampuchea's agriculture, which had just emerged from 4 years of total and utmost destruction by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocidal clique. They were also a new form of production relationships

that was born under the special historical conditions of Kampuchea, which for the first time moved from the "commune" slavery system to the socialist ownership system, in which the people were the masters of their own destiny.

In addition to gradually leading farmers toward taking the road to socialist collective production, where the solidarity production teams were the initial transitional form, the revolutionary administration advocated creating favorable conditions for the family-based economy to develop to supplement the collective economy. Each farmer's family generally was given 1,500-2,000 square meters of land to use both as its dwelling and as a garden. The very large families were able to ask for more land. Member households were also allowed to lease the land that their team had been unable to till in order to grow additional crops. Those ricefields had to be returned to the teams after the tillers had harvested their crops. As to the land that had been left fallow for a long time, any farmers who used their own labor to restore them to use had at least 3 years to lease them for crop-growing. To encourage stepping up reclamation of fallow land, the administration provided grants or advance money to assist farmers in buying tools, ox-drawn carts, seeds and foods. As to the solidarity production teams, they also had to combine the collective economy with the family-based economy by helping their members to have seeds, capital and technical guidance and lending them tools, if they wanted to grow additional crops. The products of the family-based economy totally belonged to the families concerned, who did not have to pay taxes to the state, nor to make any contributions in any forms to villages and hamlets.

Thus in agricultural recovery and in the present central economic task of the Kampuchean People's Republic, to build and consolidate the solidarity production teams was one of the basic policies aimed at strengthening the role of the collective economic sector, the largest element occupying the most important position in Kampuchea's production recovery.

In 1981, the very unfavorable weather conditions caused very many difficulties for Kampuchean agriculture, but production here was still maintained at the level of the preceding year. Because of heavy rains the Mekong River water level rose to excessive heights and flooded tens of thousands of hectares of land where rice seedlings had just been transplanted, while serious drought occurred in the highlands. The state and people of Kampuchea had been trying to overcome the aftermaths of those natural calamities by repeatedly transplanting rice seedlings in order to still maintain the total area of the 2 main rice crops above 1.3 million hectares, i.e., to allow only a small decrease as compared with 1980. As to harvests, if both rice crops and the subsidiary food crops were included, the per capita average grain production was 230 kg; 3,000 additional hectares of rubber were exploited while the tobacco-growing area was doubled as compared with 1980 and many other agricultural products showed increases over the preceding year.

About animal husbandry, the herds of domestic animals were gradually restored. After 3 years there were over 1 million cattle in Kampuchea. In the countryside, every family raised its own chickens and ducks, but hog raising was still negligible. Fishery came back to life right after the Pol Pot regime had collapsed. In spite of a serious shortage of boats, junks, nets, experienced fishermen and processing installations, the 1980-81 and 1981-82 fish catches were 45,420 and about 60,000 tons, respectively. More than 10 fish-processing enterprises were either restored or built anew. In this sector, people again saw the active role of the state as supplier of capital, nearly 16,000 wooden junks, 2,400 motorized boats, nets, gas and oil, etc. With assistance from the state, nearly 1,000 solidarity production teams, not counting the 14 state-operated fishing groups, were established.

In industry, the restoration of production installations was even more complicated. Most serious was the problem of raw materials, spare parts and technical workers and cadres. Most raw materials had been imported from abroad and no reserves existed. Almost all factories had been closed; machineries, due to a lack of maintenance, were broken or disassembled, with many parts being stolen. Although the Kampuchean people's need for industrial goods after they had escaped the threat of annihilation was very great, under such production conditions as mentioned above and with the existing capital for investment being almost zero, the state had to be selective in restoring the industrial enterprises on the basis of the most urgent requirements of production and everyday life, the quantities of raw materials to be obtained in the localities, as well as the calculations of the efficiency of the installations to be restored.

In Pnom Penh, the city began having running water 5 days and electricity 15 days after the day of liberation.

In 1979, the country's electric power production was only 31 million kilowatt-hours; in 1980, 100 million; and in 1981, 104 million. In addition to Pnom Penh, electric power supply was restored in a few other cities.

The agricultural machinery enterprises in the last 3 years were supplying the provinces with hundreds of thousands of plowshares, manual farm implements and metal housewares and also making a few simple agricultural machines (rice threshers, mills, etc.). The rubber factory, which was put back into operation in 1979, made nearly 20,000 automobile tires and hundreds of thousands of bicycle tires. About the textile industry, the textile mills that had been restored in Pnom Penh supplied the people with increasing quantities of cotton materials of all kinds (including the printed materials) each year: about 1.5 million meters in 1979, nearly 4 million meters in 1980 and about 7 million meters in 1981. The paper mill produced over 300 tons of paper; the cigarette factory manufactured nearly 7 million packs in 1981, as compared with

about 200,000 packs in 1979. Distilleries and soft drinks- and ice-making factories put onto the market hundreds of thousands of liters of liquors and tens of thousands of tons of ice. Generally speaking, of more than 100 factories being in operation prior to 1975 about 60 were restored and operated again. Although the volume of industrial goods produced was still small and satisfied only a portion of the people's need, the making of such goods required tremendous efforts to restore the above-mentioned enterprises and to make direct contributions to the task of driving back famine and stabilizing production and the standard of living.

In the field of communications and transportation, with the help of Vietnamese technical workers and cadres, more than 100 bridges of different sizes were rebuilt; thousands of kilometers of automobile routes were repaired. The state-operated shops that repaired motorized vehicles were rebuilt. The 2 railroad lines of Pnom Penh-Kampong Som and Pnom Penh-Battambang were restored; a number of locomotives and about 1,000 cars were repaired to transport goods on a permanent basis, mainly grain in the fight against famine, rice seeds and fertilizers for rice-growing. The river port of Pnom Penh in 2 years, 1980 and 1981, loaded and unloaded nearly 200,000 tons of goods. In the same period, the sea port of Kampong Som accommodated nearly 200 ships and, with the assistance from the Soviet Union and Vietnam, loaded and unloaded over 500,000 tons of goods. On the Mekong River, the Pnom Penh-Kampong Cham-Kratie route was reopened for the transportation of passengers and goods; the district and village postal stations were opened.

In connection with the restoration of agriculture and communications and transportation, commerce was showing rather busy activities. Markets, with large lively crowds, were held again. Farm commodities (rice, fish, produce, meats, sugar, etc.) were available in obviously larger quantities. Although private shops and service installations were quickly becoming more numerous, for the first time in the field of circulation there appeared a network of state stores gradually spreading from the cities to districts and villages and fulfilling the task of purchasing and making two-way exchanges so as to supply the cadres, workers and civil servants of the state with grain and farmers with industrial consumer goods. Under Kampuchea's actual conditions after the day of liberation, while production was barely restored and goods were still scarce, the revolutionary state's policy was not to restrict the free market so as to get additional sources of goods and to let the people buy and sell freely. However, from the very beginning, importance was attached to building state-operated commercial installations for the purpose of gradually developing their role and free market-guiding effects. In its goods-exchanging relations with farmers, the state was trying to adopt a rational formula for buying and selling for the purpose of encouraging production, mostly agricultural production, and helping farmers in order to get additional sources of agricultural goods to support other production sectors, the standard of living and

export. A very encouraging fact was that in 1980 and 1981 Kampuchean farmers each year sold to the state about 160,000 tons of paddy and made remarkable contributions to stabilizing rice prices (2-3 riels/kg) on the Phnom Penh market in the entire year of 1981.

About monetary matters, since March 1980, i.e., over a year after the day of liberation, the Kampuchean people again had their own currency and the use of rice as the common price equivalent in buying and selling was in fact abolished. The issuing of the Kampuchean People's Republic's currency, the "riel," was a very basic first step toward building its independent and self-ruled finances and a very important contribution to stepping up production, particularly agricultural production; moving goods and materials from where there were too many to where there was a shortage; stabilizing the living conditions of cadres and workers; and improving economic management, which was a precondition for gradually putting the economy in good order. Since its birth the riel has received the people's acceptance and faith, in spite of the fact that on the market its value has not yet been truly stabilized because production encountered many difficulties and some capitalist countries are trying to put pressure on Kampuchea by cutting off the supply of aid goods.

To build the socioeconomic management system was a matter of decisive consequences for immediate recovery and future development. In the past years, the ranks of managerial workers had been totally annihilated by the Pol Pot clique. Therefore, for the revolutionary administration, it had to control and organize anew the management machinery and economic units and to set up a management structure being suitable for a situation in which everything began at point zero. Thus to provide elementary and advanced training of cadres in management of sectors and various levels in general and of the economy in particular stood out as an urgent task aimed at properly ensuring the implementation of the state policies and putting the country's socioeconomic activities in good order. The matter received early attention from the revolutionary administration, which opened short- and long-term courses to satisfy the above-mentioned cadres' need. As a result, in the last 3 years, although the economic management machinery of the Kampuchean state was still very immature because it had been built from scratch, it already showed a high degree of vitality and was growing up in obvious steps.

The public health network, with 11,000 cadres, was being enlarged from villages to cities. Its installations, including nearly 60 hospitals, performed medical examinations and distributed medicines to 15 million people and treated 400,000 cases. Such outstanding efforts made important contributions to restoring the people's working power. Unlike the time under the Pol Pot regime when schools had been turned into prisons, culture and education under the new regime were developing very quickly. In the 1981-1982 school year, there were 1.4 million students at all levels; this figure did not include those

students going to night classes, which were organized where adults were illiterate, to do away with the age-old ill of illiteracy.

The most positive recovery in Kampuchea was the living conditions of people in the country side as well as in the cities being changed on a daily basis and moving toward stability. Let us consider a few of the very many observations made by the Western journalists who have visited Kampuchea:

"Kampuchean farmers have begun to till the land. Surrounding the newly-erected thatch-roofed houses are the newly-cultivated vegetable gardens. Although the first harvest in 1979 did not amount to anything very abundant, it was the first time in the life of those survivors that they remembered the rice they produced was not confiscated" (Anthony Barnett, *THE NEW STATESMAN*, London, June 1979).

"The Kampuchean farmers in general are very encouraged by the stability that the army has brought to them" (John Swain, *THE SUNDAY TIMES*, 31 Aug 1980).

"Chun Choeup, 35, a refugee who has returned to Kampuchea from Thailand, says: 'We are no longer afraid. There is no need to flee and hide. We can work and sleep soundly, and we have had enough to eat'" (AFP, Battambang, 30 Mar 1981).

"The changes in this land have created deep impressions. Phnom Penh is crowded and busy, with hundreds of food and beverage shops, tens of hotels, barber shops, television repair shops and lots of other shops" (Barry Wain, *THE WALL STREET JOURNAL*).

On the basis of the economic and social life having returned to normal, in 1981 the Kampuchean people enthusiastically held general elections and elected the National Assembly, their highest representative organ. The Constitution of the Kampuchean People's Republic, which guarantees the basic rights of workers, was passed. In the economic field, citizens could totally use and own as successors the pieces of land the state assigned to their families to build houses on and to cultivate as gardens; they could buy and sell their families' agricultural and handicraft products in accordance with the state policy. The state also ensured active assistance and guidance for the solidarity production teams and the family-based economy to develop in the right direction and to benefit the economic and political life of the people. The 4th Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, a political fact of historic significance, especially was a brilliant success, determined the strategic direction and line for the Kampuchean revolution in the period of transition to socialism and at the same time pointed to the urgent tasks in the construction and defense of the fatherland. At the end of the year, the Construction

and Defense Solidarity Front held its 3rd Congress and further tightened the all-people solidarity bloc, a factor in the success of Kampuchea's revolution. The economic victory in the last 3 years was thus the combined results of the activities of the state, army and people of Kampuchea in other fields, too.

Reasons for Victory

The successive important and total victories in the last 3 years have more than ever enhanced the position and strength of Kampuchea's revolution. It was due to the correct leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party; the Kampuchean people's patriotism, deep hatred for the enemy and revolutionary understanding; the close combat solidarity between the revolutions of Kampuchea and Vietnam; the strategic alliance among Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos; the great and effective assistance of other fraternal socialist countries; and the agreement and support of the forces for peace and progress throughout the world. On 7 January 1982, Chairman Heng Samrin, after having expressed a deep gratitude toward the Soviet Union, Laos and other socialist countries, said: "As we have arrived at what we are today, we are forever grateful to the Communist Party, government, people and army of Vietnam for having saved us from the threat of annihilation and for devotedly helping us to rebuild and defend our country." A year before that date he had also said: "I solemnly affirm that since the day of liberation, the very timely, impartial, great and effective humanitarian aid from the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other fraternal socialist countries has far exceeded the volume of aid from other sources."

The effects of foreign aid on bringing Kampuchea back to a normal life, at a time when the people here had empty hands and were lost among the ruins of the 4 years under the genocidal regime, have been very great. However, in the recovery process, nobody could replace them in the fields, factories, schools and hospitals. Nobody could understand more deeply than they did the value of a grain of rice or a simple but cozy house, after nearly 1,000 days of starvation and terror in Pol Pot's "communes." Without their sentimental attachment to their native country and the compatriots being in the same tragic situation, without intelligence, hatred and courage, which was multiplied greatly whenever they remembered the utmost sufferings and shame inflicted upon them by the Pol Pot clique, foreign aid, no matter where it came from, could not have brought about the achievements that have astounded us.

It is the Kampuchean people's determination to save themselves; their solidarity and unanimity in connection with the goal of protecting the achievements of the revolution, the leadership nucleus of which is the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party; the aspirations for a plentiful and peaceful life; and the deep hatred for the genocidal clique that are being the more and more decisive factors in the recovery process. A foreign journalist, Christian Hocke, has

made a correct observation: "Weakened and constantly threatened, the Kampuchean people, however, are striving to come back to life with such an energy that the absolute lack of means has commanded everybody's admiration." (9)

Because of the great and total victories in the last 3 years the Kampuchean people feel now more encouraged and confident in the new regime. While friends are rejoicing, foes, particularly Beijing, are more and more enraged and are seeking every means to threaten the recovery of a country that they once held in their expansionist orbit. Under these conditions, "to defend the fatherland is the most sacred key task," as the 4th Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party has asserted. That is the precondition for the economic recovery and national development along the road to socialism. In this undertaking, the main direction is to mobilize the entire country for striving to restore agriculture, mainly grain production, to completely wipe out famine, to have enough food to eat and to keep some reserves, to increase the sources of food supply and to create the initial base for export. The major measures will be to concentrate energy on reclaiming fallow land in order to have 1 million additional hectares of crop land within a few years and to consolidate the solidarity production teams, thus making farmers more attached to this form of organization and contributing to further stabilizing the countryside. In addition, to step up animal husbandry and fishery; to exploit and to plant more rubber trees in order to boost the volume of goods for export.

About industry, the Kampuchean state will have plans to restore the enterprises that are in better shape in order to maintain continued and stable production and to encourage a strong development of small industry and handicrafts as they are aimed first at serving agriculture and farmers' normal needs. Other activities like commerce, finance, banking, communications and transportation, education, public health, culture and social services must be steadily and effectively developed.

In the years ahead, and even in the far future, the economic recovery and development will surely increase in scope and reach a higher level of capabilities; consequently, a very basic matter the Kampuchean revolutionary party and state are more and more concerned about is to build a body of cadres, a system of economic policies and a management structure suitable for the country's peculiar situation in its first steps.

FOOTNOTES

1. Excerpt from the ruling of the Phnom Penh Revolutionary Court on 18 August 1979.

2. According to the old statistics prior to 1970, between 1963 and 1968, Kampuchea exported 2,223,000 tons, or an average of 370,000 tons a year.
3. Textile mills, cigarette factories and distilleries are representative ones.
4. The 1973 tenth-month rice crop produced by estimate 953,000 tons of paddy; the volume of rice imported in 3 years, 1972-74, was 720,000 tons, or an average of 240,000 tons a year.
5. The population of Phnom Penh alone was quadrupled, from 450,000 in 1968 to 2 million in early 1975.
6. Excerpt from the speech of the chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Council on 16 February 1979.
7. Excerpt from the November 1976 issue of REVOLUTIONARY FLAG, a Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's magazine.
8. Excerpt from Chairman Heng Samrin's address on 7 January 1980 on the occasion of the first anniversary of the victory and total liberation of Kampuchea.
9. The French magazine L'EXPRESS, 17 January 1981.

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CSO: 4209/117

BRIEFS

GDR AID--Phnom Penh, 17 Dec (SPK)--Gunter Horn, GDR ambassador to Kampuchea, handed over 107 tons of cloth, medicine and household articles--gift of the GDR to Kampuchea--to Thong Chan, deputy minister of trade, on Wednesday, 15 December in Kompong Som. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0430 GMT 17 Dec 82 BK]

HUN SEN ATTENDS MEETING--Phnom Penh, 10 Dec (SPK)--Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently toured Kompong Cham Province, more than 100 km northeast of Phnom Penh. Hun Sen attended the first summing-up meeting of Kompong Cham's trade unions and talked with cadres of the provincial political school. During meetings with people in various districts, Hun Sen recalled the success in every field in the defense and reconstruction of the country, and the foiled sabotage maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, Chinese expansionists and ASEAN reactionary circles toward the Kampuchean revolution. He said that by creating the "tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries have been driven up against a wall. Thanks to the national and international solidarity and devoted assistance of fraternal socialist countries--in particular Vietnam and the world's progressive peoples--the situation in Kampuchea is improving every day. No reactionary force would be able to break the Kampuchea-Vietnam military solidarity, Hun Sen stressed. [Text] [BK111011 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1424 GMT 10 Dec 82]

HUNGARIAN ENVOY BIDS FAREWELL--Phnom Penh, 24 Dec (SPK)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of Hungary, declared that the Hungarian position regarding its support for the PRK in the international arena remains unchanged. Losonczi recently received in Budapest Khuon Ran, the PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Hungary, who was paying a farewell call. Pal Losonczi expressed his profound thanks to Khuon Ran for his efforts in strengthening relations between the two states and the two peoples. He stressed that Hungary will do all it can to implement the agreement signed at the end of Chairman Heng Samrin's visit. He highly appreciated the great successes achieved by the Kampuchean people under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP. [Text] [BK250658 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1444 GMT 24 Dec 82]

HENG SAMRIN SENDS CONDOLENCES--Phnom Penh, 23 Dec (SPK)--Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, recently sent a condolence message

to the general secretariat of the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) at the news of the demise of Promoto Dal Gupta, member of the party central committee political bureau. On behalf of the KPRP and all of the Kampuchean people and in his own name, General Secretary Heng Samrin presented his "ag-grieved condolences" to the CPI-M Central Committee and the berieved family. [Text] [BK240738 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1440 GMT 23 Dec 82]

IMPROVING SOVIET-PRC RELATIONS--[Speech of Soviet Ambassador to Kampuchea Oleg Bostorin during ceremony marking 60th founding anniversary of Soviet Union--recorded in Russian fading into Cambodian translation] [Passage omitted] To-day, as before, an important task of the Soviet Communist Party and Government is the strengthening of the socialist community. Our strength and guarantee for final victory rest on the unity of the socialist community. This is why the Soviet Union has tirelessly declared that it is on the side of progress and better relationship with all socialist countries, including China. It is not a difficult task to normalize relations with the PRC. This can be done without infringing on the interests of other countries and those of our friends. [Passage omitted] [Excerpt] [BK220725 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Dec 82]

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO JABLONSKI--[Message from Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State of the PRK, to Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic--date not given] Allow me, comrade, to express my warmest congratulations and fraternal greetings on your 73d birthday. I wish you all the best for good health, longevity and success in your responsible job. Comrade chairman, please accept my sincere wishes for success in your activities of leading Poland on the path of socialism and for the well-being of the fraternal Polish people. [Text] [BK281400 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 27 Dec 82]

CSO: 4219/25

VIENTIANE MILITARY MEETING HITS U.S., PRC

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 4 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Meeting Opened in Phon Hong District to Summarize What Has Been Learned"]

[Text] There was a report from Phon Hong District this October that a meeting was held in Phon Hong District, Vientiane Province, concerning the local military under the chairmanship of Mr Gnouat Phanthavong, member of the Phong Hong District administrative committee. Honored guests who attended the ceremony were Mr Khamphai Oundala, Vientiane Provincial guidance committee member, Mr Thongdam Manivan, a provincial party secretary, Colonel Boualai Senchonghak, a party committee member and military commander of Vientiane Province, and Lt. Colonel Khamphan of the provincial military command committee of Vientiane Province, along with over 100 people from the party committee, the district administrative committee of Phon Hong District, representatives of the local military command of Kasi District, Sanakham, Saisonboun, Keo-Oudom, and Thoulakom Districts, and representatives of settlements, units, services, and sections of the base and canton administrative committee within Phon Hong District.

After the official opening ceremony Mr Gnouat Phanthavong, the ceremony's chairman, read a summary [of the work] and plans for the future. The meeting also pointed out some problems in the summary and in the plan for study and discussion in order to improve future plans. Then the honored guests and representatives went to visit the local military command headquarters and the people of Phon Hong Canton and Ban Nasong agricultural co-op unit.

After completing the visit to different places, Colonel Boualai Senchonghak who represented the Vientiane provincial military command, along with the party committee members all took turns giving their views. They pointed out the world situation and the domestic situation, especially in Vientiane Province. Each of them pointed out the tricks of the American imperialists and Beijing reactionaries along with their henchmen who are always trying to destroy the new regime, and who hope to stop the construction of our young nation.

At the end he also appealed to cadres, workers, and the people to unite themselves to be ready to destroy all the enemies' tricks and to take part in the nation's protection and construction in order to steadily grow stronger.

The meeting lasted two days and was a brilliant success.

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CSO: 4206/23

SECURITY MEASURES ANNOUNCED FOR THAT LOUANG FESTIVAL

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 29 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Government Announcement on the Occasion of the That Louang Annual Festival in October 1982 in Vientiane Capital]

[Text] This is the occasion of the 1982 annual That Louang festival which each year is a fine tradition of the people in Vientiane Capital.

This year the That Louang festival has more significance because it comes when the entire party, the military, and all the people together are actively and happily struggling to implement the resolutions of the Third Party Congress of the LPRP, to carry out the Five Year Plan of the government, and to score achievements in order to greet the seventh anniversary of National Day this coming December 2.

However, the American imperialists and the Beijing power holders are acting in collusion to resist the transformation and construction of socialism in our country. They are also encouraging the rightist Thai reactionaries and the exiled Lao reactionaries to play many different tricks to subvert our festival days. Their aim is to make these festivals end without any joy or happiness. In order to ensure that this year's That Louang festival is a joyous one, and is also marked by security and order,

The Vientiane Capital Police Headquarters hereby requests cadres, soldiers, police, workers, students, intellectuals, merchants, and the people of all nationalities of Vientiane Capital to cooperate with security officers more than ever, and carry out the following announcement together:

1. Cadres, soldiers, police, students, merchants, and people of all nationalities in Vientiane Capital must be ever alert, and must cooperate and solidly unite with the public security forces in order to destroy and defeat the enemies' tricks, and to maintain security during the That Louang festival.

2. Follow the movements of spies and reactionaries. If you see any unusual movements on the part of strangers you must urgently report this to the authorities in the area or have that person investigated by the authorities. If you see anyone causing any trouble during the festival it is urgent that you should take them to the authorities.

3. Soldiers and police whose duty it is to protect the territory must be on patrol day and night. However, they must be careful not to be tricked by the enemies' provocations. Immigration check points must check carefully. However, they should search only for weapons and other explosive devices and spies. Absolutely do not hoard goods or confiscate other people's belongings except for illegal materials.

4. Each office, organization, bridge construction, and other types of construction factories must have their own guards to inspect and patrol their own areas.

5. Police in different cantons, wards, and villages must firmly cooperate with the guerillas to set up guards to inspect and patrol their own villages, wards, and cantons. No guerilla is allowed to go out to block off main roads or inspect vehicles on them. This means they should remain to protect their own wards and villages only, and not go anywhere else. No guerilla is allowed to carry weapons or mingle with the people who go to the festival, either day or night.

6. The people must decide among themselves as to who should stay home and who should go to the That Louang festival. This means they should take turns in going. This is so that bad people will not take advantage of burglarizing and stealing property. Valuable items must be well kept. Check and put out fires before leaving houses in order to prevent fires.

As for small children who will go with their parents and relatives, they should have their names and their parents' names and addresses written down and put in their shirt and pants pockets to make it easier for the police to search for them and to help police look for their parents.

7. Absolutely no cadres, government employees, workers, soldiers, and police who are not charged with security at the That Louang festival are allowed to carry weapons or explosives into the festival area unless they have a special permit to carry a gun issued by the Ministry of Interior, the chief of staff, Police Headquarters of Vientiane Capital.

8. Cadres, soldiers, police, and students along with the people of Vientiane Capital who go to celebrate the That Louang festival should enter by the way permitted by the public security officers (or where it is open). They should cooperate with the officers by allowing them to carry out inspections in order to ensure the safety of everyone at the festival.

9. No merchants are allowed to sell alcohol or betel nut in the That Louang festival. Absolutely no firecrackers are allowed to be shot off. Those who want to bring something to sell during the festival must do it in a place arranged for them by the festival committee and officers.

10. Concerning communications routes for people and vehicles into That Louang, they must take the following set routes:

Entrance: all vehicles coming from different cities should take the road to Phonsai to use the parking lot. Motorcycles and bicycles can be parked in the Wat Nong Bon and Saisettha Senior High School areas.

Large vehicles of all kinds should park in the clear area in That Louang next to the statue of revolutionary heroes. Only vehicles with a No 1 card should park behind Phamsai. Vehicles with a No 2 card should park in the Nong Saphanglen area. Vehicles with special cards should park at the foot of That Louang or behind Phamsai (No 1).

All vehicles with No 1, those with special cards, pedal vehicles, and walkers should enter at the Nong Bon entrance (Finance Ministry).

No vehicles of any kind are allowed to go to the inner circle except for those with special cards [as indicated] by the festival committee (with a seal), security headquarters for the That Louang festival, and vehicles of patrol officers on duty only.

Sedans and large vehicles of all kinds without cards Nos 1, 2, and 3 or special cards should park in That Louang Market.

Exit: large vehicles and motorcycles of all kinds should exit by Lan Sang Road (Phon Kheng).

All pedal vehicles and walkers should exit on the road to Nong Bon (Ministry of Finance) and Phon Kheng Road.

Note: all ministries, departments, units, services, and localities should explain and guide cadres, combatants, and the people who have been told this so that all will together carry out the above contents. Vientiane Capital, October, 1982, Vientiane Capital Police Headquarters. (Signed) Thongmani Thiphommachan.

9884

CSO: 4206/23

WASTE OF MATERIALS, FOOD RATIONS, ABSENTEEISM NOTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 29, 30 Oct 82

[Conversation with the Editor: "How Much Rice Can a Student Have? No Teachers Come to Teach"]

[29 Oct 82 p 2]

[Excerpts] [Question] 1. How does Laos get asphalt? What does the Lao government use in exchange for it, and from where? It looks as if it is not expensive because quite often I have seen it being spilled and wasted on the ground, and no one paid attention to it. If we could take the wasted portions and pave a road, I think it would cover three times the distance from Wat Nong Douang Buddhist temple to Dong Na Sok intersection.

Besides the waste, it also caused the deaths of uncounted numbers of the people's domestic animals. Not long ago we [helped] an ox that had fallen into asphalt at an intersection.

2. Concerning the rice ration for students in Sithan Neua Senior High School, how much rice does each student get? According to the higher echelons they are granted 20 kg; however, only 14 kg was given. Where is the rest?

Concerning the teachers in Nong Douang High School, it is said that most of them are seldom seen by students. They send lessons in for the students to learn by themselves. [The teachers] instead are in the middle of the pond. I don't think they really want to be teachers. They use this occupation only as a coverup. Is this true?

I believe my questions are quite fair. If there are any mistakes, please advise me, and please forgive me. Chan Youn.

[30 October p 2]

[Text] [Answer] 1. To Comrade Chan. You already know this quite well yourself, and you should not have asked me. If you meant that the workers' management of materials is not good you should have said so; you don't have to be humble because we are the owners of the country along with the Lao people of the entire nation. It is normal that we should point out

whatever is harmful to the whole. Generally speaking, no one has a monopoly in national affairs. In our society work is clearly divided up; for example, you are involved with the [village committee], my work is journalism, etc. However, ultimately there is the joint duty assigned by the party and government for the country and the people. While we are carrying out our assignment, if we see something that needs to be improved we must tell each other in order to help each other and to progress together. This is also true for the first question you asked. If there is waste we must talk about it. I am talking about it now, and it is not because I hope to hurt anyone. Instead, it is a way to send a message to [people] to be aware and awakened as a driving force in management and also to be more strictly responsible for their own duties. Meanwhile, we have reported your opinions to Comrade Dabkeo Douangphachan in the section involved for stricter ways to protect materials.

2. A [senior high school student] gets 18 kg. A high school student gets 14 kg. If the amount is less, you should ask your children again; do not rush to protest because sometimes there might be other reasons that both we and our children have not clearly understood. You should ask them for sure first whether there is anything that has gone wrong. Then we can gradually introduce additional new measures.

3. Wouldn't this be too strong a way of putting it? You yourself are a member of the Parent-Teacher Organization in that village; why don't you do the informing internally first if it is true? As for me I do not yet agree with you on this matter. I am afraid you just saw them after school. My children also go to Nong Douang High School. They do not seem to talk about this. If it is true you should look into it together. Those teachers are our brothers, sisters, and our children. They are not someone else. If there are small mistakes you should forgive each other because everybody lives together sincerely. We all love our country equally. This does not mean I take the side of [those] I am speaking about. Whoever is wrong I would absolutely never take their side. I like justice and believe in the leadership. I love the revolution, the country, and all the people. We who live together must also have solidarity and love, and help each other. We must be sincere to each other, so we can step forward together for the country and for brilliant socialism under the correct and intelligent leadership of the LPRP, which has organized and led all victories of the Lao revolution. We wish you good health, Comrade Chan.

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CSO: 4206/23

EGG PRICES FOR CADRES, OPEN MARKET REPORTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 2 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Price Changes for Chicken and Duck Eggs"]

[Text] The Vientiane Capital Animal Products Company issued circular no 234/APC to all ministries, organizations equivalent to ministries, units, schools, hospitals, factories, communal kitchens, and enterprises around Vientiane Capital based on report no 4382/VC on 20 September 1982.

Based on the opinion of the central pricing committee issued on 27 September 1982, and based on resolution no 4436/VC on 30 September 1982 concerning the decree on price changes for chicken and duck eggs by breakdown into two categories, as follows:

A. Chicken eggs: 1. the selling price for cadres is 3.5 kip per egg;
2. the general price (market price) is 6.0 kip per egg;

B. Duck eggs: the selling price for cadres is 5.5 kip per egg; 2. the general price (market price) is 7.0 kip per egg.

The Vientiane Capital Animal Production Company hereby announces to all that our company will place the goods mentioned for distribution, as follows:

A. selling price for cadres:

The point of distribution is at the office of the Animal Products Company, 113-114 Samsenthai Road, Sihom Ward.

Note: Each management section should write a report stating the detailed number of personnel in order to request a ration. (Each unit will be given only 1 book).

B. general sales:

The point of distribution is north of Nong Douang Market next to the whiskey and water distribution point of the Lao Vieng distillery factory.

Note: Any sections that want to buy [products] can buy them directly in the market place.

This is a general announcement to all from the Vientiane Capital Animal Production Company, Vientiane, 20 October 1982, Signature and seal, Director of the Animal Production Company, Oudai Phitrat.

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CSO: 4206/23

BATTALION PERFORMS TASKS IN EMULATION CAMPAIGN

BK200850 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 20 Dec 82

["Achievements of Battalion C"]

[Text] Putting into practice the contents of the Third LPRP Congress in launching a short-term emulation campaign to score achievements to welcome the 34th anniversary of the founding of the LPA on 20 January and the 28th anniversary of the founding of the LPRP on 22 March, the officers and men in Battalion C under Division E have attentively and seriously carried out national defense and public security activities.

They have carried out major and minor national defense and public security missions on 1,633 occasions. They ambushed and attacked the posts and hide-outs of the exiled Lao reactionaries on 17 occasions, killing 19 reactionaries, seriously wounding 35, capturing 5 others and forcing 6 men to surrender along with 5 weapons. They also captured 26 weapons; 26 grenades and mines; 7,864 rounds of assorted ammunition including an AK, B-40 and M-14 ammunition; 5 clocks; 1 radio receiver and other equipment; and 70 documents.

While effectively carrying out their specialized task, the officers and men positively took part in building and improving their units and engaged in self-sufficient production. For example, they built and repaired 12 houses; built 1 large club and 1 small club, 8 kitchens and 4 warehouses; cured 788 patients; caught many kilograms of fish and wild animals; and organized mobile units to propagate the party line, policies and plans on 2,188 occasions with the participation of 4,838 people, including 1,995 women. They also assisted the people in various villages under their responsibility on hundreds of occasions.

The officers and men in this battalion are enthusiastically and jubilantly striving to score new, greater achievements to fulfill the objectives set forth by their units.

CSO: 4206/35

BRIEFS

VIENTIANE IRRIGATION--In order to accelerate the implementation of the resolution of the party committee and the administrative committee of Vientiane Capital concerning agriculture, especially dry season rice growing to replace the wet rice paddies damaged at the beginning of the year, the irrigation section has feverishly set up pumping systems in different areas. These pumps are now able to drain water into a total of 6,866 hectares of ricefields. A report from the irrigation section in the agriculture, irrigation, and agricultural co-op service of Vientiane Capital indicated that from the beginning of the year to the end of August 1982 the irrigation section had set up pumping systems using electricity and gasoil, and irrigation ditches which total 27 basically completed projects. Of these, 22 projects are electrical systems, 2 are gasoil, and 3 are irrigation ditch systems. These pumping systems guarantee water drainage into ricefields in both the dry season and rainy season for 6,866 hectares. Even though the number of these pumping systems is still considered small compared with the need, they can pump water into dry season ricefields over more than twice as much area when compared with last year's dry season ricefield and wet rice paddies. [Excerpts] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 20 Oct 82 p 1] 9884

VIENTIANE VEHICLE REGISTRATION--Vehicle owners with incorrect car plates and registrations are asked to bring their cars for inspection and to make some changes. The purpose of this is to follow the traffic rules, and to maintain the rules and regulations of the country. The vehicle control office committee for the Transportation and Postal Service of Vientiane told VIENTIANE MAI that if we calculate the results of the work the people in the vehicle control office have carried out in 1982 until now, they have scored very good achievements in inspection, changing plates, and different types of vehicle registrations. For example, from 50 cc motorcycles on down to different kinds of pedicabs the total is 9,726 items. Of these, 7,346 are private Lao motorcycles, 183 are government-owned motorcycles, 988 are privately-owned motorcycles by aliens, and 1,209 are different kinds of pedicabs. The office committee is also trying to reach through VIENTIANE MAI owners of different kinds of motorcycles with 50 cc power and less and pedicabs either owned by the state and private Lao or aliens, especially for those who have not yet changed to new plates, whose registrations have expired, whose plates are torn,

whose plates have no colors (color has peeled off), and with incorrect papers. These people should cooperate with the office by taking care of their papers and plates correctly according to the regulations during office hours. Meanwhile, they have asked officers who are involved in all sections to guide and explain to those owners whose vehicles have incorrect [documents] to have their vehicles inspected and the documents taken care of correctly according to the regulations. This is to maintain the regulations and rules of the nation. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 1 Nov 82 pp 1, 4] 9884

VIENTIANE TRADE--In September 1982, cadres and workers of store no 5 under the Vientiane Trade Company determinedly brought in a variety of goods from the center and some factories to successfully distribute to the masses in Vientiane Capital. They were able to sell different kinds of goods: 3,519 packages of all kinds of cigarettes, 98 kg of special ground coffee, 1,296 kg of sugar, 730 kg of monosodium glutamate, and 1,019 cans of meat and fish. Garments included 1,971 meters of assorted fabric, 4,553 assorted pants, shirts, and Lao skirts, and 344 pairs of shoes and socks. Educational supplies included 76 bottles of ink, 7,222 notebooks, and more than 100 school bags. Household items included 8,021 bars of soap, over 1,000 kg of Fab [laundry soap], and [number missing] water cups, kettles, buckets, small bowls, dishes, big bowls, spoons, ladles, etc. The total income was 1,977,514 kip. Now the cadres and workers in this company are continuously carrying out their own individual specialized tasks diligently, actively, and happily. [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 1 Nov 82 pp 1, 4] 9884

FISH SUPPLIES--In order to respond to improve the food supply, especially fish, for cadres and workers in Vientiane Capital, 1,000 to 1,500 kg of fish per day are now being brought in for distribution. Comrade Souban, chief of the board of directors of the Vientiane Province Fishing Company, told VIENTIANE MAI that since the [day] the company was appointed by the agreement of the Council of Ministers, it has feverishly improved the distribution. For example, many different kinds of fish have been transported for distribution to raise the standard of living of the cadres and workers within Vientiane Capital. Now the amount of fish from fishing and the amount of fish being transported for distribution in Vientiane Capital is at a normal level, i.e., 1,000 to 1,500 kg. As for the type of fish, it is mostly "key" and "Nang". The fish arrive in Vientiane every evening at approximately 1900-2000, and are put out for sale on the following morning. They are also guaranteed against spoilage because the company has trucks to keep them cold. At the end the chief of the board of directors also emphasized that those who have not yet changed their fish ration books must bring them in to be changed promptly because the company no longer considers the old books valid and suggests that only the new books issued by the company to buy [fish] in different distribution shops should be used. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 4 Nov 82 p 1] 9884

CSO: 4206/23

'BANGKOK POST' VIEWS DIFFERENCES WITH JAPAN

BK240351 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "A Few Differences Between Friends"]

[Text] The newest prime minister of Japan will reportedly come calling in the next several months, and we also expect to see—with Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone or on a separate visit—the new foreign minister Mr Shintaro Abe. Japan is our friend and both Mr Nakasone and Mr Abe also will be especially welcome here, because they have demonstrated friendship for and understanding of our country and its policies. Mr Nakasone's first greetings after his election as premier were by telephone to our Prime Minister Prem.

Friends, however, can have differences of opinion and perspective. True friends will lay such differences out in the open where they can be examined, discussed and possibly solved. That is what our leaders should do when the Japanese leaders call. For indeed we do have differences with Japan. The most recent of these was demonstrated earlier this month in Chiang Mai when, once again, Japanese officials refused to discuss a sensible air traffic agreement between our countries for the coming years.

And there are other differences as well. Protection of home industries by the Tokyo Government is nothing new. It is, in fact, a cornerstone of the government-industrial complex which has made Japan an economic superpower since the days of its World War II defeat. Our trade deficit with Japan remains one of the greatest that we have with any country in the world. Time after time, Japanese Government and trade delegations have come to visit, promising to buy more Thai goods. After their departure, we most often have found that it is the Japanese who have opened up yet another market in Thailand, rather than the reverse.

Perhaps the most ironic remark of last week came from a Japanese official after still another set of U.S.-Japan talks on agricultural items ended in failure. Japan refused to increase its imports on American agricultural products, even though items such as beef are luxuries on any Japanese table. "The U.S. Government," the official said, "is bowing to protectionist sentiment and is launching an all-out effort to pressure Japan into accepting its demands." We would have said that Japanese protectionism is at the bottom of the problem.

On the other hand, we applaud and support the Japanese resistance to continuous pressure by the United States on Tokyo to step up its arms spending. Certainly we sympathise with an economically troubled America trying to spread around the cost of its defence burden. But in the unique case of Japan, there are too many other nations--Thailand among them--which remain suspicious and even fearful of any Japanese arms buildup.

Friends, as we said, often have differences, and it is a mark of friendship to be frank and forthcoming. Thus it will be that Mr Nakasone and Mr Abe will be welcomed as friends in our country. And we will state our differences frankly, openly and in a spirit of friendship.

CSO: 4200/263

'VOFA' COMMENTS ON SRV PRESENCE IN KAMPUCHEA

BK150812 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Station "Special Report": Hanoi's Failure To Cover Up Its Illegal Military Occupation of Kampuchea]

[Text] The Vietnamese News Agency and a Vietnamese newspaper have recently quoted the spokesman of the Heng Samrin regime, a puppet of Vietnam, as saying that Singapore authorities delivered arms through Thailand to the Kampuchean resistance faction led by Son Sann and further accused that Thailand has provided sanctuary for the Kampuchean resistance. The Singapore Government has already denied and rejected such accusation. Thailand also rejects and condemns as groundless this false accusation which is intended to serve Hanoi's nefarious scheme to mislead the world community into doubting ASEAN's good intention in advocating a peaceful solution for Kampuchea, thereby paving the way toward realization of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality for our region.

As a frontline state affected by the consequences of the conflict in Kampuchea, Thailand has joined with the other ASEAN countries in seeking a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem based on the principles of the UN Charter and the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions.

It may be recalled that the International Conference on Kampuchea convened in July last year established a practical, balanced and reasonable framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. The legitimate interests and security concerns of all states involved were fully taken into account, including those of Vietnam and Laos, which regrettable refused to attend the conference.

The declaration on Kampuchea adopted by consensus of the conference calls for negotiations on the following points: cease-fire and withdrawal of all foreign forces under UN supervision; appropriate measures for the maintenance of law and order in Kampuchea; the holding of UN-supervised free elections with appropriate measures to ensure that the results are respected by all parties.

Although Vietnam is a member of the United Nations, it has nevertheless chosen to ignore the declaration on Kampuchea and the relevant UN resolutions. At the same time, Vietnam has accused ASEAN of giving military aid to the Kampuchean

patriots, knowing too well that this is far from the truth. Vietnam has done so to cover up its real intention to annex Kampuchea and impose its will on the Kampuchean people through military conquest.

The Kampuchean conflict is the direct result of the Vietnamese aggression and illegal occupation of Kampuchea in defiance of the UN Charter, international law and the world opinion. Despite a violent, protracted campaign for the past 4 years by foreign forces to crush the resistance of the Kampuchean people, the Kampuchean resistance movement of liberation has gained added strength and momentum. In June of this year patriots of Kampuchea, despite their difference in political ideologies, have united among themselves with a priority of resisting and evicting foreign forces from Kampuchea. Thailand and ASEAN partners give full moral and political support to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which is a positive step toward a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

It has been demonstrated that 4 years of military occupation have failed to subjugate a people wishing to regain its right and sovereign independence. The ongoing fighting in Kampuchea has resulted in enormous suffering for the Kampuchean people. A large number of Kampuchean refugees have fled to Thailand or to the Thai-Kampuchean border in search for food, shelter and safety. Famine and mass starvation inside Kampuchea have been averted only by emergency humanitarian relief operations undertaken by the United Nations and charity organizations. At present, over 80,000 Kampucheans remain in holding centers in Thailand awaiting resettlement in third countries. Moreover, the influx of Kampuchean refugees has already displaced over 100,000 Thai villagers from their homes and disrupted their livelihood and their children's education.

Thailand's representative at the United Nations has since the beginning of this year drawn the attention of the United Nations to more than 40 serious violations of Thailand's sovereignty on the part of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. Recently, on the early morning of 7 December this year a Thai bus carrying a complement of passengers along a road near the Thai-Kampuchean border was savagely ambushed and attacked by a group of Vietnamese soldiers with rocket fire and machineguns, resulting in one loss of Thai life and several injuries, including three children. Eyewitnesses saw the Vietnamese soldiers cross back into Kampuchea after the attack. On the same day at 1100, a Thai aircraft, while on routine patrol over Thai territory near the Thai-Kampuchean border, was attacked by the Vietnamese with over 100 rounds of anti-aircraft firepower. Fortunately, the aircraft and its crew did not receive casualty. Only a few days ago a Thai woman was killed and her husband was seriously injured when a mortar round from Kampuchea hit a Thai border village.

With the onset of another dry-season offensive, Vietnam has evidently moved about 25,000 Vietnamese troops close to the Thai border against the Kampuchean resistance factions. Such incidents and over spills of fighting, together with Hanoi's intransigence to abide by the UN resolutions on Kampuchea and to withdraw the troops from that country, have yet again demonstrated Vietnam's complete disregard and insensitivity toward other countries' sovereignty and territorial integrity.

CSO: 4200/263

BANK OF THAILAND GOVERNOR ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

BK270148 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Dec 82 pp 21, 22

[Text] Thailand registered a 4.5 percent economic growth rate for 1982, the lowest during the past several years, governor of the Bank of Thailand Mr Nukun Prachaupmo said.

He said that although the growth rate was considered low here, it was considered comparatively high when compared with the economic growth rate of the rest of the world, particularly developed countries, most of which showed negative growth.

Mr Nukun is confident however that the country's economic growth rate for next year would be around 5.5 percent and could go beyond 8 percent in subsequent years when the world economic situation improved.

"Our economy has been well managed with the monetary policy, including the devaluation of the baht, leading to a drop in inflation rate from 19.7 percent last year to only 5.5 percent this year."

The governor said that the inflation rate for 1983 should not exceed 5.5 percent but what the government and private sectors should do is to control expenditure with an appropriate level.

He added that good monetary policy had also wiped out tight money situation while the country's net foreign liabilities have been reduced by a great extent. This is considered a positive factor which would boost the country's economic development in the coming years, he said.

Predicting on the financial market situation for the coming year, Mr Nukun said the interest current rate level would prevail during the first half of the year "but is expected to come down further during the second half," he said.

Asked about general business development, Mr Nukun pointed out that there had been a recession in the domestic economy so it is imperative that businessmen exercise good care in doing business. If businesses can survive this period there should be a great leap in the near future, he said.

CSO: 4200/263

NORTHEAST FACTION THREATENS TO LEAVE CPT

BK180550 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] The northeastern faction of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] has threatened to leave the CPT unless the party holds its fifth congress as soon as possible, a senior government intelligence source said yesterday.

Those who submitted the demand were mostly new members who hold different ideological views from the party's senior members, said the source.

He added that these members who had attended the party's fourth congress which was held in Surat Thani Province last April but were dissatisfied with the outcome. The congress resolved that the CPT would continue its Maoist strategy of jungle encircling the village and the village encircling the town.

The congress, said the source, also adopted the conventional theory that Thailand has a semi-feudal society despite the fact that the character of Thai society has substantially changed since the late Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat's regime.

The source said that the northeastern communists wanted the CPT to abolish its old Maoist doctrine and its analysis of Thai society.

They wanted the CPT to seek support from other countries than just China. They also wanted the CPT to hold its fifth congress not later than next month.

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